THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1873. | VOLUME V---NUMBER 202

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 18, 1873.

Congressman Beck on the Increase of Salary.

A gentleman from Griffin sends us the following extract from a letter from Congressman Beck explaining his position on the increase of salary bill:

By the way, I see that the papers have given the Georgia vote in the House on the salary bill, and I am mentioned as not voting. This was upon the conference bill, and included the whole legislative and Executive appropriation bill. I was not in the capital when the committee made their report, and therefore did not vote. But the record will show that I voted—

1. Against allowing the proposition for any increase to be considered.

2. Against the reconsideration of the bill as first voted down; and

3. Against the bill on its final passage in the House.

Summary of State News.

ATHENS.

We saw a velocipede on our streets a few days since.——Garden planting, cotton selling, lien taking, guano hauling, corn buying, whisky drinking and negro frolicing is in vogue this week in Athens.——Work on the Northeastern Railroad is progressing rapidly. The upper barracks have been moved about five miles further, and dirt broke on another section. The rocky hill about two miles from Athens is not finished yet, as there is so much blasting to do. There is a squad leveling off the ground for the depot, but they progress rather slowly owing to the rough and washed land.——The Purim ball in Athens was a decided success.——On Wednesday, while the hook and ladder company were out practicing, Mr. William Dale, who was next to the truck, stumbled and fell and was run over by the carriage, it breaking his collar bone.—*Northeast Georgian.*

FRANKLIN.

Tip Bolen, of Troup county, was accidentally killed one day last week by a log rolling over him at a log-rolling.——Mrs. Eliza Hearn, living near Rock Mills, was taken with an attack of sneezing, a few days since, which prostrated her. It is stated that she sneezed several hundred times, until she became so weak that the mere effort to sneeze was the only evidence that the attack was still unchecked, and it was feared that she would not recover. She was finally relieved by Dr. C. B Taylor.—*News*

CARROLLTON.

Real estate is advancing in Bowdon.——Our town is being prospected by strangers.——Not no time since the establishment of the Times in Carrollton has there been so much improvement going on as at present. On every side and every street we see new buildings going up.——Mr. Green Hammock, of Carrollton, is between 70 and 80 years of age, and has worn neither hat, coat nor shoes for 20 or 25 years. He raises his own corn and meat and stays at home and eats it. *Carroll County Times.*

CONYERS.

The measles are prevailing in our community.——Business in Conyers is dull.——A brick building will soon be in process of erection opposite Smith's Hotel.—*Examiner.*

AUGUSTA.

A small fire fire in Augusta on Friday evening.——A Lental Society has been organized in Augusta—President, E. W. Harker; Vice President, E. H. Winkler; Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Wardlow.——At a meeting of the officers of the fire department of Augusta, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Chief Engineer and other department officers, all the officers who served the past year were re-nominated.——A called session of the General Conference of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, will convene in Augusta on the 19th inst.——J. U. Meyer has been elected President of Gazelle Fire Company No. 4 of Augusta.——Major A. H. McLaws has been elected Secretary of the County Board of Education of Richmond.—*Constitutionalist.*

Rev. James O'Hara of Augusta, has a vase of shamrocks which are as luxuriant as if grown in the Isle of Saints.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

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A Carroll county farmer carried to Columbus on Friday seven hundred dozen eggs.——The gross receipts of the Purim Ball in Columbus were nearly one thousand dollars.——Over one thousand mules have been sold in Columbus since last August.——In less than four weeks fifty-four souls have united with the Baptist Church in Columbus.——Columbus to Friday night had shipped to Savannah and New York nearly 36,000 bales of cotton. It has cost $120,000 to move it to Savannah, $12,000 on railroad.—*Sun.*

Town talk seems to be definitely settling down upon the fact that we are to have at least more factories commenced here during the approaching summer.—*Enquirer.*

SAVANNAH.

Charlotte Thompson will visit Savannah on or about the 8th of April.——John G. Saxe will lecture in Savannah on the 20th of and 21st under the auspices of the Georgia Historical Society.——Mr. Thomas Winans, a Baltimore millionaire, is on a visit to Savannah. He brings with him nine fine horses, equipages and equipments, and a numerous array of grooms and attendants.——As Friday night's train for Savannah, on the Atlantic and Gulf Road, was running between Thomasville and Station No. 18, about 10 o'clock, the baggage car caught fire and was entirely destroyed.—*Republican.*

St. Patrick's Day will be properly observed in Savannah. There will be a parade of six societies, with the Jasper Greens. The oration will be delivered by Mr. William Grayson Mann.—*Advertiser.*

ROME.

Mr. B. G. Salvage, an old citizen of Rome, died on Friday last.—*Commercial.*

CUTHBERT.

There have been no new cases of meningitis in Cuthbert since the 1st inst.——Charlie Zuber, who a couple of weeks since left this place for Louisiana, died in that State the 1st of this week from meningitis.—*Appeal.*

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General News.

New York has 17,000 degraded women; 10,000 gamblers; 7,000 miscellaneous thieves; 1,300 shop lifters; 900 burglars; and 500 receivers of stolen goods; over 80,000 arrests are made in the city annually.

Vermont has upward of 16,000 drunkards, though, as in Massachusetts, no liquor is sold there.

A Danbury man says he has read of beggars dying with stockings full of silver, but the only beggars he ever saw had real estate in theirs.

☞ It is said that all the professions are now represented in the Georgia penitentiary except Congressmen. The State ought to import a few Credit Mobilier Congressmen from New England and break down such a disgraceful exception.—*Courier-Journal.*

THE BOND QUESTION.

Communication from "Carroll"—He Discusses the Subject with Much Ability—To Compromise or not Compromise, "That is the Question."

From the Carroll Times.]

Editor Times: The course in the matter of the "illegal bonds," pursued by THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, is highly commendable, and deserves the thanks of every honest man in the State. That course has developed, not only, the opinions of wise men, whose business it is to control such matters, but also the facts in the case. The Legislature in its last session failed to take up the question of compromise. A question, however, that must be settled. The people will now have time to form, and express opinions, before the Legislature will again convene. "What will the people advise their representatives to do? Shall we compromise or shall we not?

If we refuse to compromise, what position do we assume? "That $800,000 of bonds, bearing the signature of the Governor, and the great seal of State, are invalid, null and void, and at the same time the State in her sovereignty, refuses to allow the justice of her course to be tried before the courts of the country. This the State unquestionably has a right to do. But is it right to do it? Is it expedient?

The facts brought out, as to Georgia's credit, by the discussion in THE CONSTITUTION, abundantly show that Georgia cannot afford to hold to the position of repudiation. She needs money, and she must get it on her credit, or by taxation, sufficient to pay the current debt of the State, cannot be borne by the people, hence the State is obliged to borrow money. To do that, she must build up her credit, which the repudiation of 8,000,000 illegal bonds, (illegal though they are) has sunk to an almost ruinous degree.

Now how will the State redeem her credit? Either compromise with those who hold the illegal bonds, and remove their libellious faces from the gaze of the world's exchange, or else permit herself to be sued, and have the illegality of the bonds, fairly tested. When she comes into a court of justice, she cannot plead that the bonds were issued without authority, for they declare on their face that they were, and bear the attestation of all the legal signatures, required by the law, and that of the "great seal" of the Commonwealth. Many of them have, as we learn, passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, who had no means of knowing that R. B. Bullock & Co. were plundering the State. Those bonds have all the appearance of good paper, and declare Georgia's responsibility on their face. The courts, as clearly shown, by the most excellent article of ex-Gov. Brown, have decided that such bonds must be good, as against the State, when they have passed into the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser, for value, without notice. The illegality of the "bonds" cannot come before the court. Some other defense must be adopted. The State must prove that the Times in Carrollton has there been so much improvement going on as at present. On every side and every street we see new buildings going up.——Mr. Green Hammock, of Carrollton, is between 70 and 80 years of age, and has worn neither hat, coat nor shoes for 20 or 25 years. He raises his own corn and meat and stays at home and eats it. *Carroll County Times.*

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The Wrong Bed.

At a late hour Tuesday night quite a bridal party arrived in the city and put up at one of our hotels. The bride was accompanied by two of her young friends and the groom by two gentlemen. The names were registered in the usual way, but in some way a mistake was made in registering in the identity of the bride. The hours sped on toward the dawn, and the bride, in her silent chamber, waited the appearance of her lord. Yet he came not. Surely, he was not sitting up all this time. The rest of the party had retired, she was certain since she had heard them in their apartments.

What had become of him? Impatience gradually grew into terror.

She rang the bell and the servant knocked at the door.

"Do you know where my husband is?" she inquired.

"Ain't he here mam?"

"No."

"Maybe he stepped out into the city, mam, and will be back directly."

"I'm afraid; oh, do inquire at the office and see if there is any intelligence about him."

The servant retired, and in a few moments returned with information that there was none. The wife was then alarmed in earnest. She never had a husband before, and like the man who drew the elephant in the lottery, scarcely knew what to do with the animal.

In her anxiety she went to the room of her bridesmaids and knocked at the door.

"Who's there?" came in accents unmistakably masculine.

"Me, Sarah; but mercy, who are you?"

There was a sudden stir and the sound of feet falling heavily on the carpeted floor.

"Who in the devil am I in bed with, then?" she heard the man say, as the door swung open and her husband's face peeped out.

"Oh! I'm distracted about you; where have you been?"

"I've been here in bed; but deuce take me, I thought you were too."

"Oh! James, it wasn't me."

"Who is it, then?"

"Why, its Sarah."

"The devil."

"Oh! no, James, it was Sarah. Didn't you know it, James?"

"Blast me if I did! I found her asleep, and thinking this was your room, I crept into bed and went to sleep," replied James, evidently impressed with the idea that he had a difficult case to argue.

"Is she asleep yet, James?"

"Why, don't you hear her snore?"

But just then Sarah waked up, and seeing a man in her room, set up screams which filled the hall with people.

And now the bridegroom found himself in a delicate position. In the hurry of explaining the matter to his wife he had neglected to put on his pants; and now in his eager search for them he was dancing around the room like one possessed; now and then imploring Sarah to hush.—

"I'm going, don't you see!"

But Sarah was seeing too much, and she wouldn't hush; and the wife in the hall, hemmed in by the eager crowd, had tried to explain, but failing in this, had leaned her head against the wall and was enjoying a hearty cry.

At last, however, the pants were found and put on, and the husband and wife escaped to their chamber, while Miss Sarah double locked her door against all further intrusion.

The next morning explanations were gone into, but there's no denying that both the ladies were the least bit incredulous, and it is said a perceptible coldness has grown up between them, whilst the unintentional offending bridegroom walks about a good deal, his head down, and evidently indulging in unpleasant meditations.—*Boston Post.*

Lydia Thompson's Kickers

A cynical lady correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who attended a Lydia Thompson matinee, goes for the intelligent public in the following noted style:

"After a time the curtain rises again on the excessively entertaining and refining play. A gawky chap in a blue cotton overall wiggles his little toe. Intelligent audience just doubles over and holds its stomach with laughter. Gawky chap does it again. Intelligent audience laughs harder than ever. Ugly old heathen stumbles against gawky chap in blue overall, and whops over upon the floor and assures folks that that's the kind of man he is. Intelligent audience delirious with mirth, and doubles over and holds its stomach with laughter again.

Another young woman in spangled clothes appears, and gives a kick, and says: "You bet." Highly cultivated audience laugh immoderately and claps very hard. Young woman slaps dirty loafer in the face, and then spats her hands together. Audience claps, and fairly splits its sides with mirth. Young woman gives a hideous screech. Intelligent audience laughs till tears run down its cheeks. It whistles the young woman back. She lays here lily-white hand across her lungs and bows sweetly, and she and the other young ladies in spangled garments chant all together a fearful and wonderful ditty, of which you can't understand anything except the chorus, which says something like this:

"And sing and dance,
Trip, I vow,
And sing and dance,
I trip, I vow."

Intelligence audience goes into convulsions Then some more despicable crackling, comic singing. The very climax of hysterical mirth is reached for that intellectual audience when half a dozen of the female women, the ugly old heathen, and the gawky chap in a blue apron, all stand in a row and sing a wild, thrilling air, which says at the end of every verse, "How's that for high?" And just as they say, how's that for high, they all give a very high kick indeed, as though they were exceedingly anxious to kick somebody up stairs. It doesn't look pretty to see a lady kick.

But the intelligent audience is in a frantic frenzy of delight, and hee-haws and howls with rapture. Some close in a disdainful view of the gawky heathen, winkling his left ear, and I can't find words in the dictionary any more to describe the beautiful state of tickle of the audience. I haven't been afforded such exalting and encouraging views of human nature in six weeks. Such refined and classic, you know, and such a delicate showing up and shading off of the many emotions which play upon the human soul.

A BALLOONIST IN TROUBLE.

Out of Food and Nearly Famished for Water—He Thinks of His Wife.

Considerable interest and speculation was excited in the city yesterday morning by the finding of a letter, purported to have been dropped by a stray balloonist in his aerial flight over the city. The aforesaid communication was written upon a soiled paper collar, size No. 15, in a tolerable legible hand, to which was attached four small keys, apparently to give it weight, and a half inch black silk cravat, somewhat worn. This mysterious package was picked up on Reynolds street, in front of Goodrich's Range, by a colored woman in the employ of Mr. John A. North. The following is a copy of the letter written upon the collar:

"Should this fall into the hands of anyone, send word to my dear wife, Mrs. J. J. Harte, at Olive Street Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. I am up some ten or twelve miles, in my balloon, tossed to and fro. Have lost control of it, and the Lord only knows. The wind has been blowing a terrific gale since Saturday, 8th instant. I am out of food and am nearly famished for water. I left St. Louis on Tib, and have floated about in space ever since. I drop this, hoping some one will find it, and address a letter to my wife soon. I will find that when she will say next is stronger. At times I soar aloft so rapidly and yet so proudly; that every eye is fixed to see his every gesture, and every breath is hushed to hear his every word, and his last words are scarcely uttered before the House is unanimous with applause. Mr. Pierce is a young man and an accomplished lawyer, and distinguished as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. He has much of the fire and enthusiasm which characterized his illustrious uncle, Bishop Pierce. In his younger days.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

☞ In Ruskin's late edition of his own works he says: "Of America I usually say nothing, because, as a nation, they set their truth at liberty and equality, of which I deny the possibility of the other."

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

WHITELEY'S SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

He is Not a Citizen of the United States.

Rich Contents of an Intercepted Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1873.

WHITELEY NOT NATURALIZED.

Congressman Whiteley's seat is to be contested, and on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States. It is alleged that Mr. Whiteley came to this country when he was about six years of age, and that he has never since applied for naturalization papers.

A RICH, RARE AND RACY LETTER.

The Sunday Gazette says that a letter has been intercepted, written by one of the Georgia office brokers. The letter was addressed to a certain aspirant for office, and the broker demands the sum of four hundred dollars for a recommendation of the office-seeker to a two thousand dollar position.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PORTUGAL DEMANDS SATISFACTION OF BRAZIL.

The President's Cabinet.

Richardson to Succeed Boutwell.

Heavy Fires Throughout the North.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

THE JONESES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Colonel Jones, of the Custom House, will succeed General Jones, as postmaster at New York.

NEW YORK.

MARINE.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Arrived, General Terry, Moorhead City, Souder and General Barnes; also, steamship Moselle, from Bremen.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The standing committees of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city have informally resolved on behalf of the churches of the city, to offer to conduct the funeral of the late Bishop McIntire, and to bring the body home for interment. The family of the deceased have not yet returned an answer to the proposition.

The Academy of Medicine passed resolutions to-night prohibiting its members who are not regular Life Insurance physicians, from issuing certificates of health of their patients except by the patient's consent, and the payment of five dollars by the Insurance Company benefited.

A gale, blowing at the rate of 36 miles per hour, commenced here at 7 P. M. to-day. A number of telegraph wires in this city were prostrated.

MAINE.

BATH, March 16.—The agent of the ship Jennie Eastman of this port has received a cable dispatch announcing her total wreck on Cayoferde. The crew was saved. The ship was valued at $50,000. It was partly insured.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Gladstone had an interview with the Queen yesterday.

It is probable a further adjournment of Parliament will be asked Monday.

The first mortgage bonds of the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad amounting to $6,250,000, were offered yesterday, and all taken at a premium of two per cent.

FRANCE.

THE NEW TREATY SIGNED.

PARIS, March 16.—The new treaty between France and Germany, providing for the evacuation of French provinces, was signed at Berlin yesterday and the text published. The German forces are to evacuate all places they now hold in France by the first of July, with the exception of Verdun and vicinity, from which they withdraw on the fifth of September.

Troops have been sent to the Spanish frontiers to assist the local authorities in the execution or requiring of all Carlists crossing into France to be returned.

It has been announced that Rios will succeed Alzaiga as Minister of Spain to France.

Pere Hyacinthe has begun to preach in Geneva with marked effect. His congregations are very large, and he is fast gaining adherents.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 17.—In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Portugese Consul has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian Government for the outrage done to the Portugese flag at Para.

MONDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A Cabinet meeting was called by the President this morning for the purpose of considering nominations to the Senate, the President being desirous of completing this business, in order that the Senate may adjourn sine die at its convenience. All the members of the Cabinet were present with the exception of the Postmaster General, who was represented by Mr. Marshall, the first assistant.

It is probable that the President will to-day nominate the members of his Cabinet. It will be composed of all who are now in position, with the exception of Boutwell, who will resign this afternoon.

The friends of Assistant Secretary Richardson express their confidence that he will be Boutwell's successor, but in the course of several hours this question will be settled beyond all doubt.

St. Patrick's day is being celebrated by a large procession of the benevolent societies attached to the Roman Catholic churches. A banquet is to be given in the evening. The day is calm and bright. Many houses are decorated with flags and evergreens, including the residence of General Sherman, where the Green Flag is conspicuous among the profuse display of American bunting. There are fully 25,000 persons in St. Patrick's procession.

A FIRE

occurred in the Bowery, New York, this morning. Loss $60,000—divided among small dealers, who lose from three to ten thousand dollars. Insurance $35,000.

INDIAN HORSES CAPTURED.

A party of soldiers captured thirty-five horses from a band of Modocs, and would have killed the Indians but for peace negotiations.

Captain Jack wants to talk, but is advised that Canby can't control his soldiers who captured the horses of our children.

A fire at Elyria, Ohio, burned ten elegant stores. Loss $200,000. Insurance $138,000.

The house of John Simmons, near Chicago, has been burned. His father, 80 years of age, and child 2 years old, perished in the flames. One thousand dollars, which was secreted in the wall, was also consumed.

The Agricultural Works of Quincy, Illinois, has been burned. Loss very heavy.

Mail robberies are reported between St. Louis and New York.

Gladstone has again interviewed the Queen. It is probable that he will remain Premier with an unchanged Cabinet.

The Spanish Government has advices that the route of three thousand Carlists concentrated at Vera.

It is thought General Howard's treaty with the Cochise, will result in a Mexican claim of five or six millions special damages.

The horse disease checks military operations in Arizona.

Three men, gambling at Syracuse, Saturday night, got into a fight, when one name Smult fatally stabbed two brothers by the name of Andrea.

NEW YORK.

RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER JONES—OVERDUE STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Postmaster Jones says his resignation originated from a desire to be free from the responsibility of defalcations of subordinates.

Some fifteen steamers are now overdue here from two to fifteen days. No anxiety is felt about any except the Niagara, from Bermuda.

OGDENSBURG, March 17.—A block bounded by Water and St. Catharine streets and river was burned. Loss $100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NORRISTOWN, March 17.—The old Catholic church and 10 other buildings are burning.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 19½.

Flour dull. Wheat dull. Corn quiet. Pork firm; new $16 12½a16 62½. Lard quiet—Western steam 8 1-16a8¼. Turpentine heavy at 61a61¼. Rosin weak at $2 55a3 60 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Gold quiet at 15¼. Money firm at 1-8a1-32 per cent. Exchange—long 7⅞; short 8⅛. Governments dull and steady. State bonds very quiet.

ARRIVED OUT—Europa, Silesia, Idaho.

LONDON, March 17.—noon.—Consols 92¼a92⅝. 5s nominal.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—Bonds 95½.

PARIS, March 17.—Rentes 56f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—noon.—Cotton opened dull with a downward tendency; uplands 9¼a9⅝; Orleans 9¼a9⅝.

LATER.—Cotton heavy; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March or April, 9¼; February or March 9 3-16.

Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 38s.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 17, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—Another bright, beautiful day. The money market is more stringent than it was on Saturday, and bankers are not extending accommodations to much extent outside of their regular customers except on undoubted collaterals. Rates have not changed. Gold is firm at quotations. In stocks and bonds the market is dull. The trade of last week had no features of especial interest. During the week there was a fair amount of business done in the different branches.

COTTON continues to show a decided dullness—transactions very light. A few bales received by railroad this morning. Our nominal quotations will be found below.

MULES.—Trade in mules in the city is not so brisk as some three weeks since. Stock still coming in and some sales.

LUMBER is in great demand, and dealers are unable to fill orders.

FURNITURE.—Atlanta is building up a fine furniture trade, daily shipments being made from this point. One house in the city has just made a shipment to Texas.

Cotton—We quote nominal at 17a17¼.

Financial—Exchange, buying at par, selling at ¼ premium. Money, loaned at 1a1½ per cent; gold buying, buying at 1 1-8; selling at 1 1-5. Bonds and stocks—Georgia 6s, 72a74; 7s, 85a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 93a96; Georgia R. R. bonds, 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 90a92. Rome city 7s, 68a72 Savannah, 85.

Flour—The market is quiet and quotations unchanged. Fine $6; superfine $7a7 50; extra 8 50a9; double extra 9 50; family 10a10 50; extra family 10 50a10 75; fancy 11 50a12; Kingston Mills, fancy, 12.

B. W. Flour—Handled only in small lots; demand light at $11a12 per bbl.

Corn Meal—85a87.

Wheat—But little offering, with ready sales. Red $3 10a3 20; white 3 25a3 35; amber 3 50a3 60.

Corn—The demand is steady with fair stocks. Choice white 82, in store, and 85a86 at depot, on arrival for mediting; mixed 80a85.

Oats—In good supply with but limited orders for seeding purposes. Seed yellow white 65a67½; black 65; mixed 62a65; surprise for seed 70a75; rust proof $1; demand good; full supply.

Barley—75. No demand except from brewers.

Rye—Stock very light and buyers scarce. Held at 90a95.

Seed—Clover $7 50a8 per bushel; blue grass 2 50, timothy 5; orchard grass 3 50.

Hogs—Gross to butchers 5½a6; net 8. No demand for packing purposes.

Dressed Meats—Tennessee and Kentucky beef by the side 9a10; Mutton, whole, 10a12. Hogs scarce 8a10. Veal 10. Corned beef 10.

D. S. Meat—Very firm, in good demand and supply limited. Shoulders 7; c. r. sides 9; clear sides 9½; hams 12.

Bacon—Meats are held firm at the advance and most parties look for a further stiffening during the present week. Stocks are not large but full enough to meet the demand. Sugar-cured hams 14½; plain 12½a14; B C. canvassed 15; new smoked, small lots arriving and demand good—shoulders 8½; c. r. sides 10½; clear sides 10 3-4.

Lard—Tierces 9 2-4a10; cans, buckets and kegs 11 1-2a12.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 3, kits, $10 50; No. 2, half bbls. $7; No. 2, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits, $1 25.

Sugar—Groceries are in fair demand with good stocks, and prices are well sustained. Crushed 14 1-2, granulated and powdered 14 1-4; Extra C 13 1-2a13 3-4; standard A 13; extra C 12 1-2a12 3-4; yellow C 12; brown 10 1-2a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25a2 30; Virginia $2.

Soap—The various brands of soap, from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6c? 1-2 per lb; Georgia Soap Factory 6c?.

Molasses—Hogsheads 32a39; bbls 37a44. New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weight, sold $1 1-2.

Coffee—Java 27a30; Mocha 30a32; Rio 22a25.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 22.

Liquors—Corn whisky $1 60a2 00; Rye 1 75a2 00; Baltimore, county 2 00a2 50; Robertson 2 00a2 50; Irish and Scotch 4 00a6 00; Brandy—peach and apple 2 25a3 50; Cognac 1 50a12 00; cherry and ginger 1 50a3 00; gin 1 25a5 00; rum 1 50a3 00; Champaigne 20 00a45 00 basket; wines, various brands, 1 75a6 00.

Butter—Good choice Tennessee very scarce and in good demand [22a25; strictly choice, yellow, sold in small lots, 27a28; medium full supply, 12 1-2a18; nominal; country 15.

Eggs—Market well supplied. From wagons, 15; from jobbers hands, 16a17.

Poultry—Chickens $5a30; turkeys, 1 00a1 50; geese 50. Dressed, chickens, 12 1-2a14; turkeys, 16a18.

Hay—The demand continues good for the various brands. Western timothy, $3 00a3 10; clover, 1 80a1 90; mixed, 1 95a2 00; Georgia 1 90a2 00. Supply short.

Bran—$1 20a1 25, mill prices.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2a5; peaches, nominally, 3; pealed bright, 10a12.

Vegetables—A few new vegetables such as beets, celery, radishes, parsnips, and spring turnips. Onions scarce at $10 00. Irish potatoes $4 00a4 25, western; sweet potatoes $1 50a1 60. Turnips 60a80. Celery $1 20a1 50. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75a5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinkeye $6 25a6 50. Cabbage $7 50a9 00 per crate, scarce.

Beans—Mixed $1 50; white $3 00.

Peas—Mixed $1 35a1 40; clay $1 60a1 70; white $1 50a1 75. Supply light; prices speculative.

Wool—Burred 30a30; unwashed 30a40; washed 45a50.

Powder and Shot—Ride, F. F. F. G., per keg, $7 50; half, 4 15; quarter, 2 25; canister; F. F. F. G., 1 lb., per case 25 lbs., 15 00; American, 21 00; electric, No. 1, 3, 5, 30 00; 5 lbs. canister, per canister, 2 50; duck, sporting, 4 00; blasting powder, bright grased, 1 f. 2 f. 3 f. 3 25.

Fertilizers—The demand still continues good for the various brands. Dealers are making larger sales than last season. Pendleton's $67 cash; $76 on time. Navassa $53 cash; $68 on time. Wham's Superphosphate cash $54; on time $60. Chappell's Champion Superphosphate $67 50, on time. Russell Coe's Ammoniated Raw Bone Superphosphate $55; on time $63. Sea Fowl Guano $56; on time $61. Cotton States $60; on time $70. Etiwan Guano $60; on time $66. Mark W. Johnson's $53; on time $60. Etiwan Dissolved Bone $45; on time $50.

Tobacco—The market is firm with an active demand. Low grades are scarce; old stock pretty much exhausted. Common scarce, 45a50; medium 50a6; fine 65a75; fancy $1a1 25, according to brand; navies, black, 50a52; bright 55a60.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 5a5 1-2; net 9a10; good mutton, gross, 5 1-2a6; net 12 1-2.

Dry Goods—Factory—Brown domestics, Graniteville 7 8, 11¼; Trion 7-8, 11¼; Augusta 7 8, 11¼; Graniteville 4-4, 13; Trion 4-4, 13; Augusta 4-4 12; Graniteville 3-4 9½; Augusta 3-4, 9½; Roswell 7-8, 11½; Jewells Mills 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 12½; Concord jeans, 75; Cassmere 85a1 25; light osnaburgs, 14½a18; yarns, $1 60a1 65; cambrics, glazed, 9a10; paper, 11a12; checked, 15; stripes, 13a15; bleached cotton, 7a21; ginghams, heavy, 12a25; tickings, 9a30. Prints—Wamsutta, 8½; Bedford, 8½; Amoskeag, 10; Arnold, 10; Albions, 11½; Spragues, 11½; Richmond, 11½; Dunnells, 11½.

Hardware—Trade in hardware continues very good, and dealers are satisfied with sales. Nails, per keg, 10d to 50d $5 75; 8d, 6 00; 6d, 6 25; 4d, 6 50; 3d, 7 75; finer 9 25; finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75 cents on above prices. Iron—Tire, 1 1-2 in. to 4 by 1 1-2, 6 00; smaller sizes 50c advance; rod 12. Axes—Collin's $14 00a15 00; Shovels, Ames's $15 50; Roland's $15 00; Stone's $13 50; solid cast steel, R. R., 18. Coffee mills 3 75a10 00. Cast steel 22; springs 23, axles 10a11; sad irons 7; horse shoes 8 00; mule shoes 9 00; horse shoe nails 20a25; I. B. hames 8 00.

Leather—Calf skin—domestic $30a44 00 per dozen; French 45 00a66a00. Harness leather 38a45 per pound; sole leather—hemlock 29a33½; oak 45a50; split 40; kips—country 50a60.

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We will sell the above on time upon reasonable terms.

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ATLANTA:

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1873.

Editorial Visit.

We were pleased to welcome to our office, on Monday last, J. T. Lumpkin, Esq., news editor of that sterling Democratic daily, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. It was our first meeting with Mr. L., and we were much pleased with his plersant and cordial manners. He informs us that THE CONSTITUTION is flourishing, which we were not at all surprised to learn, as with such an efficient editorial corps it could not do otherwise. *North East Georgian.*

The Brunswick and Albany Railroad Case.

This case was called on Tuesday in Brunswick before Judge Echley, of the Eastern Circuit; but owing to the absence of Judge O. A. Lochrane, the court was adjourned until Wednesday. On Wednesday the case was again called, but up to Thursday night, the court had been engaged in hearing motions.

A gentleman who was present states that it is probable that a settlement of the whole case, so far as the creditors of the road are concerned, will soon be effected, the bondholders having agreed to place one hundred thousand dollars in the hands of Mr. George H. Hazlehurst, who is to be made the referee for both parties, for the purpose of settling all claims against the road. This amount will pay about 33⅓ per cent. If this proposition is accepted, the bondholders will push the road forward to completion as rapidly as possible.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

The Caldwell Case.

Subsidy Pom., of Kansas, has subsided after securing a good coat of Kalsomine from that august body of Credit Mobilier patriots, the American Senate. His noble colleague is the star now. The noble, &c., admits that he paid his way in—that is, he bought and paid for the good-will and fixtures of his rival in the race for Credit Mobilier profits—one Carney. That he bribed members of the Legislature is also incontrovertible, if Mr. Alcorn, a Republican and a member of the Committee on Privileges and Election, knows anything about it.

The facts are as plain as a nose on a man's face; but, as Jim Nye truthfully said, this corrupt craving for investigation must be stopped or somebody will be hurt. What will become of Honest John, of Carolina, or Carpet-Bag Clayton, of Arkansas, if this spirit of inquiry is not laid?

And this is the way they propose to do it. Conkling, he of the ambrosial locks, is Master of Ceremonies. It is to be formally adjudged that a certificate of election, drawn up in good form, is conclusive, and that it is none of the Senate's business how the certificate was obtained. It is a deep laid scheme, and is to be fortified by a deal of learned talk.

Under such a ruling, the biggest thief in the world is safe if he can buy a seat in the scoundrel's safe harbor. The legislature, in a spasm of honesty, cannot touch him because he is a Senator, and the Senate will not molest him because he came to Washington with a certificate of election in proper shape. What next?

COLONEL FOREACRE RESIGNS.

Will Take Charge of the Macon and Western Railroad.

We learn positively that Colonel G. J. Foreacre, the present Superintendent of the Western Railroad of Alabama, has tendered his resignation, to go into effect on the first of next month, at which time he will take the same position on the Macon and Western Railroad, with his office at Atlanta, Ga. The principal cause of this change, we believe, is that Col. F.'s home is Atlanta.

We regret, greatly, this change, as under the management of Col. Foreacre the Western has become one of the first railroads of the South. When he took charge the track was in such a condition that trains could not be run with safety, but at once he commenced repairs, and one has but to ride from West Point to Montgomery now to be convinced that a railroad man had charge. Since Col. F. assumed control of the Western other railroads have been opened, taking away much business from his line, but with an appreciation of the position he immediately looked to other points and different channels of trade.

To him are we mostly indebted for the fast freight line from New Orleans as well as for the opening of the route from St. Louis by way of Meridian, over the last of which lines many of our merchants are shipping, in order to avoid the Nashville and Louisville Railroad. In this connection, we would state that Colonel Wadley has shown his usual foresight in securing so able a man to manage one of his railroads as the subject of this notice.

We have not learned who will be the Superintendent of the Western Railroad.—*Columbus Sun.*

The Impending Change in England.

The future government is still in doubt. After Gladstone tendered his resignation, Mr. D'Israali and the Earl of Derby were in turn invited to form a government; and now it seems that the Tories concur that the times are not propitious for a Conservative administration. Earl Granville, the present Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, tried to organize an 'alf-and-'alf cabinet, but the task proved to be impossible. The chances are that Mr. Gladstone will go to work again, on the basis of a parliamentary declaration that the vote on Irish University Bill did not involve a want of confidence in the general policy of her Majesty's ministers.

All this does not prove that English statesmen love power less than those of other countries: it forcibly illustrates the beauty of the English system of government. The leaders decline to assume office because they are not satisfied that the people will support them through their members of Parliament. As soon as the House of Commons and the government disagree on a proposed measure the latter has to walk the plank, and in comes the opposition leades. The change is instantaneous, orderly and complete.

If the Premier has confidence that the constituencies will sustain him, after a defeat in the House, he usually causes Parliament to be dissolved, and writs to be issued for a new election. If, for any reason, he does not like this course, then he must, without delay, resign the helm of his office; and this step means that power of all kinds passes from his supporters to the opposition. The change is just as radical as can occurs under curcumstances, and there is no vessel waiting for the consummation. Neither is it preceded by a six month's national turmoil and shaking of mud. The chief privilege of British institutions are not desirable things for a struggling people; but every intelligent man must acknowledge that in some respects the good Queen's subjects enjoy a most admirable system of government.

The present crisis arose from a government measure the proposal to merge the Irish colleges into an University, with Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus. The main provisions of the bill are concisely stated by the Courier-Journal, in these words:

"There is to be a university at Dublin in which the Queen's University—already established—is to merge, and of which Trinity College, Belfast College, Cork College, Magee College and the Roman Catholic University are to be members. Other colleges can be added if required. The university is to be both a teaching and an examining body. It is to have a staff of professors on all subjects except theology, moral and metaphysical philosophy and modern history, which, it is reasonably enough supposed, could not be taught in such a body under existing circumstances without tearing the whole institution in pieces. It is also to have ten fellowships at £300 per annum, twenty-five exhibitions of £50 per annum, and one hundred bursaries of £25 per annum. It is also to examine and grant degrees. It is to be governed in the first instance by a body of twenty-eight persons, named in the bill, who are to form a council. These, after ten years, are to be superseded by a system composed partly of nominated and partly of elected successors. Under the council is to be a Senate composed of graduates of the different universities. The endowment is to come partly from Trinity College, partly from the surplus funds of the late established church. Trinity College is to have the constitution revised, much as the colleges at the English universities had, but the faculty of theology is to be made over to the govering body of the dis-established church.

It should, however, be premised that the affiliated colleges mentioned are entitled to send up candidates for examination. Actual residence at the university was not contemplated as the condition of a degree. The student might be admitted to examination at once on coming from any of the affiliated colleges, or he might take part of his course at the college and complete the remainder at the university, or he might take all at the university. In this respect the university was intended to bear the same relation to its suffragan colleges which the University of London does to its suffragan colleges."

The new University was to be absolutely non-sectarian, the irreconcilable disagreements between Protestants and Catholics being excluded by express provisions. The 25th paragraph was the subject of warm discussion, and perhaps, killed the bill. It reads:

"On and after the first day of January, 1875, the Council shall have power to question, or punish by suspension, deprivation or otherwise, any professor, teacher, examiner or other person having authority in the university who, when in discharge of his functions as a university officer, may, by word of mouth, writing or otherwise, be held by them to have willfully given offense to the religious convictions of any member of the university."

Mr. Gladstone faithfully endeavored to offer to the children of Rome and Geneva alike, the best educational advantages free from sectarian bias. But both sides distrusted the measure. In the words of the St. Louis Republican, "The Protestants thought the proposed concessions too much; the Catholics thought them too little—the former insisted there should be at least a faint flavor of Protestantism in a university under the patronage of a Protestant government; the Catholics insisted that education unimpregnated with Catholicism was an insult to their faith. So the two rival factions, agreeing in nothing else, agreed in their opposition to the bill." The cry of "Surrender to Popery" sent a handful of English Liberals over to Mr. D'Israeli, while Cardinal Cullen's manifesto gave him the votes of the Irish Liberals—thus changing the usual administration majority of ninety to a minority of three. No less than 571 members were present and voted; and previous thereto sixty members participated in the protracted debates. Well may we believe the telegraphed statement that the excitement was intense when the result of the division was announced.

It is believed that Mr. D'Israeli did not wish for such a result; that he preferred to embarass the Ministry by modifications in the interest of English Churchmen, up to the point of subjecting Mr. Gladstone to the mortification of withdrawing it. He had no wish to deal with the troublesome question, but he had not the slightest objection to witnessing his opponents wreck themselves in the attempt to solve the problem. The wily Conservative leader would have to confront the same problem if he should form a government, and he has no appetite for the task. He knows that the popular will is not with him.

A good cause has suffered a check, by this vote, that all right-minded men must deplore. Mr. Gladstone attempted to complete the removal of British discontent by capping the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the great relief afforded to tenants by the Irish land act, with a measure that would remove the sole remaining grievance of Irish Catholics—a measure at once honorable to himself and noble in itself.

A conscientious Catholic is practically debarred from taking degrees in the universities of the Kingdom. Obnoxious text-books are in use, most of which have a place in the "Index Expurgatorium," and are consequently forbidden fruit to a devout Catholic. When Mr. Gladstone submitted the bill, he presented some facts that set forth the condition of Irish university training in all its nakedness. Out of four millions and upwards of Roman Catholics in Ireland, only one hundred and forty-five are within the teaching of a university, to secure academical training in the faculties of art; and taking in the students who receive professional instruction, there are but seven hundred and eighty-four in Ireland, against four thousand which Scotland, with half the population, possesses.

The cause for which the Premier has fearlessly, and up to this point, successfully fought, is the cause of an oppressed people contending against abuses that have been handed down from evil times—a cause that may suffer a check, but one that will assuredly reappear in some shape, as it has for five centuries, until justice is done.

Tennessee News.

The Memphis police made 630 arrests during February.

The State of Tennessee has eighty-two counties.

By the new school law the salary of the Superintendent of Education is fixed at $6,000.

The city of Memphis owes a debt of $4,000,000.

During last year Justice Winters alone sent 179 convicts to the penitentiary from Shelby county.

The Memphis Mardi Gras Krewe spent $6,908 88.

Foreign Items.

The national debt of Japan now amounts to $180,000,000.

Brazil has a population of 10,000,000, including 2,000,000 slaves.

Forty persons a day are dying, at Rio de Janeiro, of yellow fever.

Nine pirates are amusing themselves with a book, purporting to give the letters the Grand Duke Alexis received from young ladies while in this country.

News Condensed.

Iowa refuses to establish capital punishment.

Mormon agents are reported negotiating for land in Mexico.

An opera season in Chicago produced $33,000.

A new railroad is needed between New York and Boston every ten years.

The loss of the United States prisons $6,000,000 of taxable property.

THE ENGLISH SITUATION.

All about the Royals and the English Cabinet.

Disraeli, Granville and Gladstone.

(From the New York World.)

WHO WILL BE PREMIER?

Lord Macaulay very well defined the English Ministry as a "committee of the leading members of the two houses of Parliament. It is nominated by the Crown, but it consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions on the pressing questions of the time agree in the main with the opinions of the majority of the House of Commons."

The old English constitutional usage was that all business which in the opinion of the reigning sovereign could be brought before Parliament, or if relating to foreign affairs should be finally concluded by His Majesty, should be debated in the Privy Council. This system which broke down under Charles II., much to Clarendon's disgust, received its death blow from William III. The Cabinet or Ministry is unknown to English law, though the offices, of which there are at least ten in every ministry, are well known. The cabinet was originally a kind of "cabal" or inner circle in the Privy Council.

Parliament, during William's reign, by a series of manœuvres rather than by positive legislation, made the Ministry finally responsible. The amendment to the law of 1694, which first attacked placemen as members of Parliament, passed in 1706, provides that "every member of the House of Commons accepting an office under the crown, except a higher commission in the army, shall vacate his seat, and a new writ shall issue; and that no person holding an office created since the 25th of October, 1705, shall be capable of being elected or re-elected at all." These provisions remain in force.

When a Ministry is defeated in the House of Commons upon some leading measure the Premier, or, as he is better known, the First Lord of the Treasury, after consultation with his colleagues, has an audience with the Queen or reigning sovereign and tenders his resignation. It has been usual to accept this resignation. The Queen has theoretically absolute power of choice of a First Lord or Chief of the Cabinet. Practically there is very little choice in the matter. On selecting a person to form a Cabinet, that person's ability to call around him suitable persons must be taken into account, and when it is generally found that there is a very limited number of individuals in Parliament who could do so. In the present instance Mr. Disraeli was at first called to form a Cabinet, but as there is dissension in the Conservative ranks, it is likely that the task will fall to Earl Granville. If the latter can form a Ministry it is not likely that the present Lord Chancellor (Selborne) and the present Chancelor of the Exchequer (Mr. Robert Lowe) will be retained in office.

The ten chief officers found in every Cabinet are:

1. First Lord of the Treasury. The present First Lord is the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone. If a Conservative Ministry could be formed Mr. B. Disraeli would be First Lord. And if Earl Granville can form a Ministry he will meet Parliament next Monday as First Lord of the Treasury. Whoever is First Lord is the head of the Cabinet, the dispenser of official patronage, the chooser of his colleagues, and responsible to Parliament for his or their acts.

2. Lord High Chancelier. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Selborne, late Sir Roundell Palmer.

Lord Hatherly, who preceded Selborne, held the great seal from December 9, 1868, up to December, 1872, four years. If a Conservative Ministry could be formed Lord Cairns would, in all probability, be appointed Lord Chancellor. Earl Granville, if charged with the formation of a Ministry, will doubtless ask Lord Selborne to retain the Lord Chancellorship. As law reform is one of the most contemporary English politics the Lord Chancellor is an office which, at the present time, requires a great deal of head work.

3. Lord President of the Privy Council. Marquis of Ripon, who will be remembered in connection with the Joint High Commission, has been President of the Council since December 2, 1868. In a Conservative Ministry, possibly, the Duke of Marlborough would be Lord President.

4. Lord Privy Seal—at present Viscount Halifax. The Earl of Malmesbury was Privy Seal in the third Derby and first Disraeli Cabinets.

5. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Right Hon. Robert Lowe is the present Chancellor. In a Conservative Ministry, George Ward Hunt, who succeeded Disraeli as such in 1868, would be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Granville would endeavor to retain Lowe.

6. Secretary of State for the Home Department. The present Home Secretary is Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, who has held office since 1864. In a Conservative Ministry very probably Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy would be Home Secretary, as he was in the third Derby and first Disraeli cabinets.

7. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Earl Granville has been Secretary since July 4, 1870. In a Conservative Ministry the Earl of Derby, better known as Lord Stanley, would in all probability be Foreign Secretary. Stanley held the Foreign Secretaryship from July 6, 1866, to December 9, 1868.

8. Secretary of State for the Colonies. Earl Kimberley is the present Colonial Secretary. The Duke of Buckingham held that office in the third Derby and first Disraeli Cabinets.

9. Secretary of State for India. The literary Duke of Argyll has held this office since 1868. Sir Stafford Northcote would probably succeed him in case a Conservative Ministry was formed.

10. Secretary of State for War. Right Hon. Edward Cardwell is the present War Minister. Right Hon. Sir John Packington held that position in the third Derby and first Disraeli Cabinets.

There are a number of persons, rarely less than five and not often more than eight, who have seats in the Cabinet. Disraeli's first Cabinet had fifteen members, and Mr. Gladstone's present Cabinet has sixteen members.

EARL GRANVILLE

was born in London, May 11, 1815. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he took his degrees and passed over to Paris. His father was then Ambassador to the Court of Tuileries, and with him he remained a year as attache. Unsuited with the diplomatic service, Lord Leveson returned to England and entered Parliament for Morpeth. Lord Melbourne immediately after offered him the under secretaryship for foreign affairs. In this capacity he served until 1841, and resigned with the fall of the Whig ministry in that year. He stood for Lichfield, and became thereafter a consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage and was made master of the Buck-hounds to the Queen, a post which he retained until 1848, when he became Paymaster General of the forces and Vice-President of the board of trade.

In this capacity he became connected with the great exhibition of 1851, and during Prince Albert's absence presided over the deliberations of the Commission. After the coup d'etat in France a ministerial crisis followed, and Lord John Russell asked Lord Palmerston's removal and appointed Earl Granville in his stead. While he held the seals of the Foreign Office he vigorously upheld the right of refuge in England for political refugees, and came to an understanding with the United States respecting San Juan. His next office was that of Lord President of the Privy Council, then that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Retiring with Lord Palmerston's Ministry in 1858, he was reappointed President of the Council (having failed in an attempt to form a Ministry himself) in Lord Palmerston's administration in 1859. It was during his occupancy of this last office that he was sent to Russia as Ambassador Extraordinary.

Nicholas had just expired and with him the Russian war. His son, Alexander II., had made peace, and all Europe met to congratulate him upon the event and his succession. Earl Granville retired upon the fall of Lord John Russell's second administration in 1866. He had been made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in December 1863. Earl Granville became Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1868, when Mr. Gladstone formed his Cabinet. In 1870 he became Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and it was during his incumbency that the Alabama difficulty was settled. Earl Granville has the reputation of giving the neatest thrusts in debate of any member of either House of Parliament. He defended with great pertinacity the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church—a measure not very popular in the House of Lords, in which he was ministerial leader.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

It was remarked in these columns when Mr. Disraeli became before Prime Minister, owing to the illness resulting in the death of the late Lord Derby, that "considered simply as a striking and instructive social phenomenon of our times the advent to the premiership of the author of 'Vivian Grey' and 'Coningsby' is the crowning chapter of a tale more wondrous than his own 'Wondrous Tale of Alroy.'" The career of Benjamin Disraeli has been a marvellous social phenomenon from the beginning. With nothing but brains to help him, and for many years nobody but himself to support him, he contrived to open the door into Parliament and take a seat among the unknowns in the Commons.

Step by step he fought his way to the front until he became one of the leaders, and for the last five years the sole leader, of the English Tories. From a parliamentary laughing stock he became the readiest, wittiest and most efficient debater on the floor of the House. He has been the schoolmaster of his party, and the "Reform bill" of 1867 bears witness to how ably he played the part of educator on that most trying occasion. In finance he bears the character of being rather brilliant and clear than deep or original.

Benjamin Disraeli was the eldest son of the acute and versatile author of the "Curiosities of Literature." His birth place was London. He was articled at first to an attorney, but he early relinquished law and devoted himself to literature. He published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," in 1825, when scarcely twenty years of age. His last, "Lothair," appeared shortly after he left office. Mr. Disraeli entered Parliament in 1837, and he married his excellent wife, whom he buried last December, in 1839. He was not at all eloquent when he first entered Parliament. It is one of the traditions that on sitting down after a very ineffective speech on some topic—a speech as tiresome and feeble that it was coughed and laughed down—Disraeli said, "You will yet hear me," and the House of Commons has often heard him for the last thirty years with pleasure if not with instruction.

For a number of years after taking his seat in the House of Commons "Dizzy" belonged to the Disraeli party. He formed a free alliance after the failure of the "Young England" party with Sir Robert Peel, whose measures he supported until that minister became a free trader. Disraeli then became a Conservative. He made Peel's life a misery to him until the controversy of Protection vs. Free Trade was settled in favor of the latter. Disraeli was the only debater who so thoroughly took Peel's measure as to be able to throw him off his guard. Many a time Sir Robert lost his temper in answering the bitter champion of Protection, and so injured the cause he was advocating. After Lord George Bentick's death Disraeli became the acknowledged leader of the Conservatives and protectionists in the House of Commons.

When the late Lord Derby was called upon to form the first Conservative Cabinet, of which he was Prime Minister, Mr. Disraeli became Chancelor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons. He held his party held office then from February 27 to December 28, 1852—just ten months. In Lord Derby's second Cabinet he held the same positions. This Ministry was a little longer-lived than the first. It lasted from February 26, 1857, to June 18, 1859, almost seventeen months. Disraeli held the same positions in Lord Derby's third Cabinet, which lasted from July 6, 1866, to February 25, 1868—eighteen months and eighteen days. On the 25th of February, 1868, Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister, and remained in office until December 9, 1868—a little more than nine months. His party had held office at this time two years and five months. Owing to dissension in his own ranks, he is now unable to return to office.

THE RETIRING PREMIER.

The Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone, Bart., a merchant of Liverpool. He was born at Liverpool, December 29, 1809, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, whence he graduated as M.A., in 1834, having obtained a double first-class in 1831. The year following he began his political life by standing for the pocket borough of Newark at the nomination of the Duke of Newcastle, gaining the favorable notice of Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed in 1835 a Lord of the Treasury, and in January, 1835, made Under-Secretary for the colonies. During Lord Melbourne's Ministry he served under Peel with the opposition, attending to his studies uninterruptedly the while.

It was at this time he wrote his celebrated essay on the relations of state and church, which argued that the state must have a religion to which the subjects must conform or be civilly disqualified. In 1841, when Peel again came to power, Mr. Gladstone was appointed Vice President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, and member of the Privy Council. In 1843 he became President of the Board of Trade, resigned in 1845, was Secretary of State for the Colonies until 1846, when differing with the Duke of Newcastle on the reform of the corn laws he resigned his seat for Newark. Thereupon he was returned for Oxford, and was looked on as a leader in the Liberal Conservative party. He opposed the extension of Popery, and favored the admission of Jews into Parliament. He refused a place in Earl Derby's (Tory) Cabinet in 1852, and attacked its financial policy so ably as to secure its defeat the next year. Soon after he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer by Lord Palmerston, retiring with Lord John Russell in 1855, and was sent in January, 1850, on a special mission to the Ionian Isles, who insisted on separation from Great Britain and annexation to Greece. In June, 1859, he resumed office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and became leader in the House after the death of Lord Palmerston. Early in 1860 he brought in a reform bill and resigned as Chancellor on defeat. Being again leader of the Opposition he brought in resolutions in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church which were adopted by a large majority.

A general election in December, 1868, resulted in an increased Liberal majority, and Mr. Disraeli with the Tory Ministry resigned. Mr. Gladstone was immediately thereupon asked to form a Ministry. He found no difficulty in securing colleagues, and met the House December 9, 1868, as Prime Minister and leader of the House. He will have remained in power by next Monday, when his successor will meet the House of Commons, four years, three months, and eight days, about six months longer than the average of Prime Ministers' official terms. The Cabinet was reconstructed in 1870 on the retirement of Mr. John Bright and others. During his four years' tenure he has done some very difficult work. He has disestablished the Irish Church, settled the Alabama controversy, and been defeated on the Irish University bill—the immediate cause of his retirement from office. It therefore seems as if the disestablishment of education is a harder task than the disestablishment of the Church. Punch's cartoon was extremely prescient. It represented the Premier as mounted on a courser, which, after clearing in a gallant style many of the obstructions in the way, is approaching a stone fence labelled "Irish University Bill." Can he clear it?" is the question. The observer is intended to answer "No," and the fact is as foretold.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Important Bankrupt Decision.

United Carlista Bands Defeated.

Gladstone's Resignation Still Pending, Etc.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Inspector Perry reports the destruction of two illicit distilleries, with ninety bushels of mash, in Gaston county, North Carolina.

Nominations—Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, with all other incumbents; John Gefforth, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; R. W. Barber, Assistant Postmaster General; H. F. Harriet, Collector of Customs, Georgetown, District Columbia; J. F. Collins, Collector of Customs, Brunswick, Georgia; Thomas L. James, Postmaster New York; Charles M. Webber, Postmaster Columbia Court House, South Carolina; R. A. Bowman, Postmaster Charleston, South Carolina; Peter Casey, Postmaster Columbia, Tennessee; R. B. Bliss, Postmaster Columbus, Mississippi.

General Young, of Georgia, has been quite ill, but is convalescent now.

In the Supreme Court to-day No. 118, Swafney, trustee of Dailly, vs. Lucas—appeal from the Circuit Court for Mississippi—was taken up. This suit was brought to avoid the sale of land in Missouri made by Dailly to Lucas, on the ground that it was in contravention of the bankrupt act in having been made within six months of the bankruptcy of Dailly and Lucas. Having reasonable cause to suspect that he was insolvent, the court below found that the sale was not bona fide, but a conveyance of the land, and this Court takes the same view, finding that the sale was not based on the idea that he was insolvent, but on a conviction that his property turned into money would pay all his debts.

The Court incidentally says, it is clear that all sales were not forbidden by the act, only such as have a fraudulent object, and it is said that it would be absurd to suppose that Congress intended to set the seal of condemnation on every transaction of bankrupt within six months before the bankruptcy without regard to its character. A policy leading to such a result is pronounced an excellent contrivance for paralizing business, and cannot be imputed to Congress without an express declaration to that effect. The decree was affirmed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

Confirmations—The Cabinet, including Richardson Sharpe, Surveyor of Customs of New York; Hammon naval officer of Boston; Foster, Minister to Mexico; Carr, supervising inspector of steamboats in the 6th district; Duskin attorney in the Southern district of Alabama. Smith Commissioner on Indiana affairs; Barber third assistant Postmaster General; Wilson, Postmaster Montgomery. In the Senate Boutwell was seated. Caldwell discussed.

PROBABILITIES

For New England on Tuesday, a rising barometer and generally clear weather with northwest winds, backing to southwest; for the Middle States, a falling barometer, south winds and rising temperature; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, a falling barometer, east winds and cloudy and threatening weather; a storm centre will move east over the lake region, with southwest winds and cloudy and threatening weather and possibly light rain over the Ohio Valley and Michigan; over Lake Superior and the Northwest, north and west winds and cloudy weather. Caution signals will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WRECK OF A PLEASURE VESSEL.

BOSTON, March 17.—Grave Erving, a small pleasure propeller, foundered off Duxbury. All on board lost.

THE CREDITORS OF BOWLES BROS,

Paris bankers, appeared before the Registry in Bankruptcy to-day. There was a large attendance—Boston, New York, St. Louis and other cities, representing one-eighth of a million dollars. Helen J. Mansfield's claim is over $11,000. Henry J. Stevens, of Boston, was elected assignee.

ENGLAND.

RETURNED.

LONDON, March 17.—Gladstone has returned to London. The Echo says: Mr. Gladstone has not withdrawn his resignation.

The Echo believes that the formation of the ministry is still in the hands of the Conservatives.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER SPANISH VICTORY.

MADRID, March 17.—The government has received official information of the defeat near Pomatura of the united Carlist bands, led by Alla, Peruta and Dorregaray, by a force of Spanish troops under General Castrano. The insurrectionists were completely dispersed.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Details of the celebration of St. Patrick's day from the various cities show that, while it was the largest, it was the most quiet for many years. The President and General Sherman reviewed the procession from the General's residence, which was elaborately decorated.

Wm. H. West, late chief clerk of the Treasury Department, and for fifty years in the service of the government, is hopelessly ill.

NEW YORK.

MARINE.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Arrived, Wilmington, from Havana via Savannah, also the British steamship California, from Jamaica for Liverpool in distress. She had lost her steering-gear on the sixth in a gale

The Presbytery met this morning. The committee to investigate the difference between the Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., and his congregation report that the trustees be disciplined for creating the disaffection which led the church to ask for the resignation of their pastor, and that the request of Newell in have his pastorate relations severed be not acceded to. The report after debate was adopted by the Presbytery.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 17.—Gladstone will probably resume the Premiership in the House of Commons this afternoon. He stated that he received a communication from the Queen last evening announcing that there was no prospect that opposition would be made from a new government. He replied that his colleagues were now engaged in considering what steps should be taken, and he proposed that meanwhile the House adjourn till Thursday.

Disraeli said he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new Ministry, but could not undertake to carry on a government with the present Parliament.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

In the House of Lords Granville made a statement identical with Gladstone's in the other chamber, and the Duke of Richmond, repeated Disraeli's explanation, sitting.

The House of Lords then adjourned till Thursday.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton weak and irregular; sales 2,231 bales; uplands 19½; Orleans 19¾.

Cotton—Net receipts 860 bales; gross 3,778.

Sales for export to-day 646 bales; on Saturday evening 268.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 25,000 bales, as follows: March, 17 3-16@17; April 17 1-16@18. May, 18¼@18 3-4. June, 18¾@19. July, 18¾@19 1-8.

Flour very quiet; common to fair extra $6 15@8 30; good to choice $8 40@12 00. Whisky firmer at 92@93. Wheat very quiet; holders ask full prices for prime stocks. Corn a shade easier; business chiefly for export. Coffee fully ¼ lower on prime stock; Rio 18½, prime 18¾. Rice steady at 6@8¼. Pork firmer; new $16 25. Lard weak at 8¼@8¾. Turpentine lower at 58½. Rosin lower at $3 40@3 45. Tallow quiet. Freights quiet.

Money unchanged. Sterling 8½@8¾. Gold 15 8-8@15¼. Governments closed stronger. States dull but steady. Tennessee very firm.

Arrived—Seminole and South Carolina.

LATER—6's 18½; 62's 15¾; 64's 15¾; 65's 16¼; new 14¾; 67's 16½; 68's 16½; new 5's 12; 10-40's 10¾. Tennessee 6's 60; new 65¾. Virginia 6's 46; new 30. Consols 56½; Deferred 14. Louisiana 6's 45; new 45. Levee 6's 45; 8's 70. Alabamas 82; 5's 53. Georgia 6's 70; 7's 93. North Carolina 30; new 17. Special tax 15½; South Carolinas 35; new 17. April and October 20.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Cotton dull; middlings 19 3-4.

AUGUSTA, March 17.—Cotton weak; middlings 18 1-4; receipts 320; sales 203.

GALVESTON, March 17.—Cotton—estimated net receipts 7,000 bales; stock 67,630.

SAVANNAH, March 17.—Cotton—nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged; middlings 18¾; net receipts 1,801; exports coastwise 1,104; sales 614; stock 56,812.

MOBILE, March 17.—Cotton unsettled; nominal; low middlings 17¾@17¾; middlings 18¼@18¾; net receipts 1,327; exports to Great Britain 1,765; coastwise 317; sales 600; stock 44,910.

BOSTON, March 17.—Cotton dull and depressed; middlings 19 3-4; net receipts 82; gross 4,770; sales 100; stock 1,100.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 19 3-4; low middlings 18¾; good ordinary 17 1-4@17 1-2; ordinary 18@18¼; net receipts 635; exports 165; stock 20,702.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Flour dull and drooping; super winter $4 75@5 25. Corn quiet and steady. Whisky higher at 90. Pork firm at $16 cash. Bacon stiff and higher at 7@7 3-4@9 1-2. Lard nominal.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Flour steady. Corn quiet at 39. Pork held at $16 25 spot; 15 50 for buyers in March. Lard nominal. Bacon steady at 6 1-4@6 5-8 for shoulders; 9 3-8@9 7-8 for sides. At 4 o'clock buyers demanded a reduction of 1-8. Whisky firm at 93.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Cotton unsettled an lower; ordinary 13 1-8; good ordinary 15 7-8; low mid.lings 17 3-8; middlings 18¾; net receipts 13,855; gross 13,909; exports to Great Britain 9,597; sales 700; last evening 1,800; stock 31,683.

Flour dull; double $6 90@7 25; treble $7 00@8 40. Corn quiet at 67. Oats 43. Bran dull at 98@$1. Hay firm. Choice salted meats 6 1-4@5. $1-2@3 3-4. Bacon quiet at 7 1-4@9|a10 1-4; hams scarce at 15. Lard quiet and weak; tierce 8 1-2@8 3-4; keg 9 1-2@9¾. Sugar dull; common to good to fully fair 8 1-2@8¾. Molasses quiet; strictly prime 68. Whisky firm; Louisiana 90; Cincinnati 97. Coffee 19@20.

Sterling Exchange 24 1-4. Sight ¼ premium. Gold 14 3-4.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Flour quiet and steady. Corn in fair demand on orders; mixed 54; white shelled 57 sacked. Pork steady; $15 50@$16 for round lots. Bacon steady at 6¼@9|a9¾. Packed lard, choice leaf, tierce 8 1-2@8 3-4; kegs 9 1-2@9 3-4; steam 8@8 1-4. Sugar-cured hams 13½; plain 13. Whisky higher at 88@89.

NORFOLK, March 17.—Cotton flat; low middlings 18 1-4; net receipts 1,157 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,571; coastwise 2,202; sales 60; stock 6,138.

WILMINGTON, March 17.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾; net receipts 128 bales; stock 5,487.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 19¾; gross receipts 430; exports to Great Britain 455; coastwise 21; taken out of stock on contract 400; stock 9,757.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton closed irregular; uplands 9½d; orleans 9 1-2d; sales include 8,000 American; shipped from Savannah or Charleston February or March 9 1-8d.

Arrived—Louise; Deconing from New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST,

A SMALL SIZED DOUBLE CASE SILVER WATCH. A suitable reward to the finder if left at this office. mar18-d1t

Lost,

A LADIES' GOLD BRACELET, on the 18th inst., on Fair or Frazer streets, in this city, or McDonough road, a LADIES GOLD BRACELET. Valued principally as a family relic. The full value will be paid for the delivery of the same at this office. mar18-d3t

March 17, 1873.

Jersey Apple Cider.

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF

New Jersey Apple Cider.

For sale by GUTHMAN & HAAS.

mar18-d1f

Grand Jury Presentments

—OF—

CLAYTON COUNTY.

We the Grand Jurors, chosen and sworn for the March term of the Superior Court in and for Clayton county, ask leave to make the following Presentments:

We have examined the books of the county officers through committees appointed for that purpose, and find them generally neatly and accurately kept.

We find the former Ordinary has received for license to retail liquor, two hundred and ten dollars, all of which he has paid over to the County Treasurer. He also paid over to his successor, J. A. McConnell, the balance of extra money, viz: amounting to seven dollars and forty-two cents.

We find that our present Ordinary, McConnell, has received for liquor license eighty-two dollars and forty-two cents, and has paid over to the County Treasurer fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, leaving a balance in his hands of twenty-eight dollars and sixteen cents.

We find the total amount of taxes due the county for 1873 to be ($4,823 84,) four thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty four cents. The Tax Collector collected and paid over to County Treasurer ($4,611 90) four thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and ninety cents, leaving a balance in his hands of ($10 94) two hundred and ten dollars and nine-four cents.

We find that the late County Treasurer, I I Hanes, had on hand last report, fifth September, 1873, ($136 77) one hundred and thirty-six dollars and thrity seven cents.

Received since of Tax Collector ($4,461 9.) four thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety cents. Received of Tax Collector for show license ($10) ten dollars. Paid out, for which he has proper vouchers, (4,461 26) four thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty cents. His commission at 2½ per cent. on the above $111 52, leaving a balance of $35 94, which he paid to his successor, R. L. Hanes, and has voucher for the same.

The present Treasurer, R. L. Hanes, has received of former Treasurer $35 95, and of Tax Collector $150. Paid out as per vouncher $173 98. His commission on $173 98, at 2½ per cent. $4 47, leaving a balance in his hands of $3 50. We also find that he has also received of J. H. Morrow, former Ordinary, school fund, $210; of Ordinary McConnell, $17 35; of State School Commissioners, $500 87, and paid to R. Logan, County Commissioner, $100, leaving balance of school fund in his hands, $666 90.

We have examined the dockets of the several Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public of the county and find them neatly and accurately kept.

We find the Court House in good order except some of the hinges and fastenings of the doors and blinds, which we recommend the Ordinary to have properly fixed.

We find the Jail insecure but do not recommend the building of new one at this time.

We have had the roads of the county under consideration. While some of them come up to (or nearly so) to the requirements of law, yet a few places on several of them do not.

We also find some portions of the streets

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA.

TUESDAY, March 18, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." marl5dly

CITY INTELLIGENCE

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS—Jersey apple cider at Guthman & Haas'.

Opening of the spring campaign at Thompson's Restaurant.

A small sized double case silver watch lost.

A lady's gold bracelet lost.

Colonel G. W. Adair will sell two residence lots on Collins near Decatur street on Thursday.

See presentments of the Grand Jury of Clayton county.

See administrator's sale—Dade county.

STOP! STOP!! STOP!!!—At the "New York Store" and examine the beautiful new styles of Dress Goods, a tremendous stock of Brown and Bleached domestics; a complete lot of Ladies Saratoga Trunks, with the most modern improvements. A new supply of Otterman Shoulder Scarfs, together with a large lot of Windsor Silk neck Scarfs.

STEVENSON, BRO.

mar16 6t 59 Whitehall Street.

The Mozart Society meet to-night.

COL. P. W. ALEXANDER is at the Kimball House.

Dr. W. W. Durham, of Decatur we are pleased to learn is improving.

THE Georgia Railroad will not be receiving freight to-day. Merchants will take notice.

WORK on the McDonough Street Railroad will be commenced about the 15th of April.

ANOTHER company of United States cavalry passed through yesterday en route for the west.

The Beethoven Society had a pleasant and interesting meeting last night.

NOTICE.—Our friends will oblige us by sending their advertisements direct to this office.

SOME of the sons of the Emerald Isle enjoyed themselves yesterday in a ride in Feezey's Irish car.

JERSEY APPLE CIDER.—Messrs. Guthman & Haas have just received a fine lot of Jersey apple cider.

THE STATE DENTAL SOCIETY will meet in Columbus on the first Wednesday (2d) of April next

WE have now in store our full line of new Spring Goods. Call and see them.

mar16 d3t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.

WE regret to learn that Dr. J. C. Avary, of Decatur, was reported last night to be dying from typhoid pneumonia.

THE alarm of fire last night was caused by the burning of a building outside the City limits near West End. The Fire Companies turned out promptly but did not go to the fire.

CALL at our carpet store and see the most superb stock of carpets and oil cloths ever on exhibition in Georgia. CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co

mch18-3t

WHAT has become of one of the editors of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION who went to Florida? Has an alligator taken him in out of the wet," or has he fallen at last a victim to Cupid?

"OLD PROBABILITIES" has taken up his residence in Atlanta. He says that he will have plenty of rain during May. "Old Prob." evidently speculates in "futures."

COL. G. W. ADAIR will sell the Ripley property on Peachtree street at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Three splendid lots and a six room house will be sold. Here is a golden opportunity for some one

PERSONAL.—Our fat agent, Col. Acton, is able to be out again; he will appear to the citizens of DeKalb this week as large as life and hungrier than ever for their subscriptions.

RUN OFF.—A freight train on the Western and Atlantic Railroad ran off yesterday near Vining's Station. Cause, a broken axle. This detained the passenger train due at noon for five or six hours.

CAPT. JOHN MILLEDGE will deliver an address in Good Templar's Hall, corner of Broad and Marietta streets to-night at half past seven o'clock. Sex's free. The public are invited.

ROSE BUDS.—The "Rose Buds" of the First Baptist Church will give an Ice Cream Festival to night in the basement of the Church. Admission ten cents Everybody invited.

DEKALB SUPERIOR COURT commenced yesterday. But one case was tried, that of Eli J. Hussey vs Warren J. Clark, ejectment. Three and a half acres of land on South River are in dispute.

A HUGE MUSKRAT was killed Sunday morning at the stables of O. H. Jones & Co. Bill Moore says it was as large as a common sized mule. What a whopper?—we mean the muskrat!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MADISON.—We learn that a heavy fire occurred in Madison last Sunday morning. The Post-office Square was destroyed. Loss estimated at 80 to $35,000. This square escaped the heavy fire a few years ago.

THE Seventh United States cavalry arrived here yesterday. Several of the "boys in blue" got tight and tried to "do the town." Hammock's wheftoots were too much for them. Eight were arrested, but six were discharged for want of proof against them. The other two will be tried to day.

THANKS.—Our thanks are returned to a generous patronizing public for their favors. Last Sunday our columns were weighed down with new advertisements, showing that the merchants knew which was the best advertising medium. We appreciate the favors because they come unsolicited.

GENEROUS.—Mr. T. T. Wright, of the firm of Wright, Schmidt & Co. of this city has donated to the Baptist Church at Stone Mountain one of the most eligible lots in town as a site for the erection of their edifice. The foundation will be laid in a few days.

A FIRE occurred Sunday morning near Oglethorpe Park. A small frame store and two dwellings were destroyed. Poney Vaughan's store and dwelling attached, and E. Elliot's residence. Mr. Vaughan was insured for $700; loss about $1,000. We did not ascertain Mr. Elliot's loss.

RETURNING.—A great many of our merchants have returned from market. The columns of THE CONSTITUTION, which has the largest circulation of any paper in the State, will team in a few days with their advertisements telling the people where to get the best and cheapest goods.

"KING PARK."—We learn that the Town Council of Stone Mountain propose ornamenting and beautifying some three or four acres of land, near the King House, for a public park, and that they will name it "King Park," in honor of Hon. J. P. King, the donor of the land. Every arrangement is being perfected to render the visit of excursion and picnic parties more pleasant and agreeable.

ENTERPRISING MEN.—The passenger train on the State Road was detained at Vining's Station yesterday. Two Atlanta merchants, Mr. A. Haas and M. Elsman, were not to be stopped that way. They took the "People's Line" for Atlanta, and made it in good schedule time, without any break in the connection. They were whole-soled men when they started; they walk this morning like they were treading on eggs.

ATLANTA TURN VEREIN.—The Atlanta Turn Verein was organized on the 1st instant and now numbers fifty-four members. On Sunday the following officers were elected:

Erster Sprecher (first speaker)—C. J. Weinmeister;
Zweiter Sprecher (second speaker)—H. Kissel;
Erster Turnwart (first teacher)—W. Glaltz;
Zweiter Turnwart (second teacher)—Ph. Schramm;
Erster Schriftwart (first secretary)—E. C. Erhart;
Zweiter Schriftwart (second secretary)—O. Rohsfeld;
Schatzmeister (treasurer)—St. Clair Fechner;
Zeugwart (custodian)—D. Akerman;
Verwaltungs Rath (board of directors)—C. Bohsfeld, D. H. Krueger, Chas. Arenz.

Gymnastic exercises will be practised twice every week. Success to the boys!

THE Alabama coal fields are distant from Atlanta by the Western Road about 120 miles, and we suppose the coal should be delivered in Atlanta by this road, when it is completed, at a price not exceeding four dollars per ton, and in Macon it should not be worth more than six dollars per ton. The coal (we have had a ton of it bought of Butts & Ross) is a good deal better than the Kentucky coal. We may well, therefore, all feel an interest in the completion of the Atlanta Western Road, for this road will probably transport our fuel supplies at a reduced cost of 75 to 100 per cent.—*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. Haas, of the well-known firm of Guthman & Haas has rein next to the city.

Nathan O. Harris, of the firm of J. O. Harris & Co., has returned to this city from a trip [illegible]

Hon. J. E Ward, of New York, is at the Kimball House.

EXTENSIVE real estate sales, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by Wallace & Fowler. First, that fine brick house and lot on Marietta street, adjoining Dr. Hoyt's and Kelly's property, opposite the Capitol. Also, the cosy little cottage on the street cars and just in the rear section of Oak and Ivy streets, where they will find good sensible residences and lots.

THOMPSON, the live Restaurant man, has commenced his spring campaign in earnest. With an experience of thirty years, and an adaptation to the business, he brings to bear an earnestness and vim that renders him popular as a caterer for the public. If you want things served up in regal style call on him. Fish, game, oysters, etc., in their seasons.

GEORGIA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—We are requested by the Secretary of this Association, Mr. B. Mallet, superintendent of Public Schools in this city, to announce that the next annual meeting of this body will be held in Atlanta on the 29th and 30th of April, and the 1st of May.

A large attendance is expected. Addresses, lectures, and papers on important educational topics will be presented and discussed by the leading teachers of the State. The Public Schools of this city will be in session during one morning, and will be visited by the members of the Association.

A programme of the exercises, giving all needful information, will be issued about the first of April and send to all the teachers and friends of education in the State whose names and address are known to the Secretary. Any teacher not receiving a copy of the programme by the 10th of April, can obtain one by addressing the Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Elegant Music and Fine Parade.

Officers of the Hibernian Society.

Yesterday was a gala-day with the sons of "Green Erin." They celebrated with becoming spirit the day of their patron Saint and bright exemplar—Saint Patrick.

The Hibernian Society left their hall at 8½ o'clock in the morning, and paraded through the principal streets of our city, presenting an imposing spectacle.

The Gate City Brass Band preceded the procession, and enlivened the occasion with those strains of sweet music that cause the Irish heart to throb with pulsations of delight, and stir their blood to the greatest enthusiasm. This is a splendid band, and each member is a skilled performer.

At half past eleven o'clock the society marched into DeGive's Opera House. Here they met a large and intelligent audiitory. The ladies were out in all the magnificence of their charms. John H. Flynn, President of the society, in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks, introduced the orator of the day, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, who delivered the address.

At the conclusion of the address the Hibernians repaired to their hall and proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. John H Flynn was unanimously re-elected President.

Timothy Burke was elected Vice Preside t.

T. B. Nunan, Secretary, and A. Connally, Assistant Secretary.

W. H. Richee re-elected Treasurer.

The new officers returned thanks in appropriate speeches.

During the past year the Hibernians have expended over $1,000 for benevolent purposes.

It is truly a benevolent institution and worthy of the high place it holds in the hearts and affections of its members.

"Long may it wave."

THE COURTS.

The United States Circuit Court—Hon. John Erskine, Judge, presiding.

The United States Circuit Court met yesterday. L. B. Davis was sworn on the traverse jury in place of Mr. John A. Erwin, who was excused on Friday. Mr. F. M. Scroggins was appointed Foreman of the jury by the Court.

The consideration of the case of the United States vs William Gardner was resumed and the opinion of the Court on the motion of counsel for the defendant to quash the panel of jurors was read, which we give below, a copy of which was kindly furnished by Mr. Smith, the Clerk.

The grand jury was then organized, and after hearing the charge of the Court, retried to their room. Mr. John B. Dicky, having been appointed Foreman by the Court. The jury consists of the following gentlemen:

John B Dicky, Foreman, Fannin county.
John Heard, Henry county.
Joseph Walker, DeKalb county.
William L Hubbard, Fulton county.
John Hendricks, Pickens county.
C B Brown, Clarke county.
Virgil Woofley, Bartow county.
Samuel Sheats, Fulton county.
Coke A Ellington, Gilmer county
E P Nixon, Rockdale county.
T C Duval, Floyd county.
George S Smith, Merriwether county.
Thomas Cuyler, Floyd county.
W. H. Parks, Greene county.
Abrolem Ogletree, Spalding county
Osborn Lynch, Cowets county.
Joseph Watson, Hall county.
Jefferson Jones, Morgan county.
Five of the above are negroes.

We have just learned that the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the United States vs William Gardner. Sentence will be passed to day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, MARCH TERM, 1873.

United States vs. William Gardner. Indictment for Violation of Revenue Laws.

ERSKINE, J.

Before the perusal of the panel, comprised of six white persons and six colored, defendant challenged the array on the ground that the jury was illegally constituted, and moved that it be quashed:

"First—Because the United States jurors are required to be selected by the United States statutes, according to the laws of each State where said United States Courts are held.

Secondly—Because there is no authority of law for the United States Court to appoint commissioners to select jurors.

Thirdly - Because the rules of court, under which said jury was selected and impanelled, limits the number of jurors to five hundred."

Fourthly—Because the manner of selecting Jurors hereafter practiced by the United States Courts in this State, has not been repealed by competent authority.

Fifthly—Because the rule of Court, under which the said panel of jurors was drawn, selected, summoned, and impanelled, is without sanction of law and contrary to the Statutes of the United States, in such case made and provided.

Sixthly—Be ause said panel of Jurors was not drawn, selected and summoned according to law."

(Signed) GANTRELL & STEPHENS.
PEEPLES & HOWELL.
Defendants Attorney's

Other objections—Corollaries from the foregoing—were advanced during the arguments. These authorities were cited and relied upon. Code sections 4808 and 4809. Article 5. Section 13 State Constitution, Act of February 18, 1869. 1 Brightly's 4th Digests 220. Act of Congress of July 30, 1840. U. S. vs. Woodruff & McLean 105, same vs. Wilson. 6 Id. 604 Clinton Englebrecht 13 Wallace 434. Act of Congress of June 1st, 1872.

The second paragraph of the thirteenth section of the fifth article of the State Constitution of 1868 says: "The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection of upright and intelligent persons to serve as jurors. There shall be no distinction between the class of persons who compose grand and petit juries." The third sentence refers to the compensation of jurors.

On the 15th of February 1869 the General Assembly passed an act to carry the above into effect. This act contains 18 sections, I will give the substance of so much of it as is pertinently applicable to the subject now before the Court. It makes it the duty of the ordinary of each county together with the clerk of the Superior Court and three commissioners appointed for each county by the Judge of the Superior Court, to meet at the Court House, on the first Monday in June, bi-enntially, to select from the book of the receiver of tax returns, "upright and intelligent persons" to serve as jurors, and to make out tickets, with the names of the persons so selected, and place them in a box, which shall be locked and sealed by the Judge. And a grand or petit jury shall be drawn but in the presence of the Judge in open Court. But (by section 2,) if the Judge should fail to draw juries, then the Ordinary, together with the Commissioners and Clerk of said County, shall meet at the Court House, within a certain time, and there draw grand and petit juries, all of which shall be entered by the Clerk on the minutes of the Court and signed by the Ordinary.

A perusal of the act just referred to, and which is entitled "An act to carry into effect the 2d clause of the 13th section of the 5th article of the Constitution," will disclose the fact that although it provides that the persons selected to serve as jurors shall be "upright and intelligent," (using the words of the Constitution) yet it does not speak of the second, and very important, sentence which declares: "there shall be no distinction between classes of persons who compose the grand and petit juries." Was this a casus omissus? Looking to the title of the act, there would appear to be some possible ground for this. But dropping this very eminent carry fault into effect without legislative aid? Is it not per se operative and to be obeyed; and was not this probably the opinion of the Legislature?

My mind has always been frequently exercised, standing the outside, with reasons too urgent to be disputed, that it was the purpose of the Legislature, by this enactment, to carry the entire clause into effect, and not to give force to a part only. One or the other of the reasons which I have promised must, I think, be true. During the first term of this Court, after its organization, in framing the jury rule (to be considered presently) the substance of the second sentence was incorporated into it. If this sentence is dormant, and requires legislation to bring it into action, then I may inquire, was the embodying of the substance of the sentence in the rules of court, going beyond the scope of the act of February 15, 1869, giving to it, at least, a too elastic construction? If the practical working of the act, in this Judicial District, until the making of the rule just alluded to, is to be the guide, it would be a difficult, I apprehend, to answer this question in the negative.

By a rule of the United States District Court (having Circuit Court jurisdiction) for this District, adopted at the March term 1871, the Marshal was instructed to procure from the Superior Court Clerk for each county, comprising this District, a certain number of names of the "most upright and intelligent persons," between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, to be taken from the jury lists of the county, without regard to race or color. Comment was made by learned counsel on both sides, during argument, on the insertion of the word "most" before and in connection with, "upright and intelligent," in the rule of the District Court. Whether the word "most" was in the draft of the rule which I wrote, I do not now remember, if so, it was unadvisedly there. But what indictment could it have been to justice? Can either side complain? Was not the word, by fair intendment, to apply to each class, white or colored? At most the word but expressed moral fitness as necessary to the end proposed. But to return; nearly seventeen hundred names were forwarded to the Marshal (before the abrogation of the rule) by the clerks who responded to his request, and for which the government paid them. While this rule was of force, more than two hundred and fifty names were drawn from the jury box by the court or its officers, the Marshal and Clerk; but strange as it may appear, every ballot drawn from the box contained the name of a white person. Now, as the ratio of the classes, in this Judicial District, has been for years past, as eight white to five colored, or nearly so, it is obvious to the common mind that that mode of designating or selecting those jurors, cast the entire burden of jury service in the Federal Court upon one of the classes only—white citizens; thus relieving colored citizens who possessed the constitutional and statutory qualifications for jurors from the performance of a duty which they, equally with the qualified white citizens, owed to their country. Not only the Constitution of this State, but the recent Amendments to the National Constitution, have made the colored man a citizen, habilitating him with all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by the white citizen; therefore, he should perform his part of the public labor.

On the first of June, 1872, Congress passed an act taking away the Circuit Court power from the District Court for this District, and establishing a separate Circuit Court. At the first term a rule of court was adopted, and it was under this rule that the persons now in the Traverse jury box were designated, summoned and empanneled. But before passing to this rule it may not be wholely amiss to mention that it is a copy—*mutatis mutandis*—of the rule which met the sanction of, and was adopted by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of this State, at the last November term. The court was composed of Woods, Circuit Judge, and Erskine, District Judge.

ORDER OF COURT AMENDING JURY RULES.

The court shall appoint three of the United States Commissioners residing in the Northern District of Georgia, and the said Commissioners with the Marshal for the district of Georgia and the Clerk of the courts shall, within ten days after the adjournment of this court, select from the body of the Northern District of Georgia 500 upright and intelligent persons, citizens of said district, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, without regard to race, color or previous condition, to serve as jurors. And the Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts for said district and Marshal shall place the names of the persons so selected in a box, from which they shall draw, within ten days after said names are so deposited, not less than 45 nor more than 50 names, unless otherwise ordered by the Judge, to serve as jurors in the District Court. And the first 23 names so drawn for each court shall be the grand jurors for such court unless the court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

And within thirty days after each succeeding term of said courts respectively, unless previously drawn by the court; it shall be the duty of the Marshal and Clerk to draw from said box, in the manner before stated, the same number of jurors to serve at the next succeeding term of said Courts respectively, unless the number is changed by the Judge. And if, from any cause, they are unable to procure from the district, as before required, the requisite number of qualified jurors—then, in that event, the names of those they have been able to obtain shall constitute the list from which said jurors shall be taken, and the names of those so drawn shall be placed in another compartment of said box, there to remain until all the names shall have been drawn from the first compartment. The said box shall be kept locked except when opened for the purpose of drawing or revising the list, and the Clerk shall keep the box and the Marshal the key. If from failure to draw, as hereinbefore directed, or from any other cause, there shall be a deficiency in whole or in part of regular jurors, the court may order that upright and intelligent persons from the body of the district shall be forthwith summoned as jurors or talesmen as the case may be.

If the court should not sit at any term, the jurors drawn for that term shall stand over for the next term that shall be held.

The Marshal shall summon jurors by delivering to each personally, or by leaving it at his usual residence, a written or printed summons.

The Marshal, the Clerk, and any one of said Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of carrying into effect this rule. And a Deputy Marshal may, in any case, whether in selecting or drawing jurors, or otherwise in the premises embraced in this rule, do whatever the Marshal may himself do.—December 16, 1872.

Amendment December 23, 1872. Ordered—That the name of each juror selected in conformity to said rule, be written in full, together with the county of his residence, on a separate piece or slip of paper, and also entered on a book to be kept by the Clerk of said court. Each ballot shall be so rolled that neither the name nor the county can be seen. The ballots shall then be placed in the box and thoroughly mixed, and when a ballot is drawn therefrom by the court, or the officers appointed to draw, it shall be unrolled, read and entered on the venire or on a paper to be attached thereto.

Attention will be directed to the Act of July 30, 1840. 5 Statutes 391; (1) "Jurors," says the Act, "to serve in the Courts of the United States, in each State, respectively, shall have the like qualifications, and be entitled to the like exemptions as jurors of the highest Court of law of such State now have and are entitled to, and shall, hereafter, from time to time, have and be entitled to; (2) and shall be designated by ballot, lot or otherwise, according to the mode of forming Juries now practiced and hereafter to be practiced therein, in so far as such mode may be practicable by the Courts of the United States, or the officers thereof; (3) and for this purpose, the said Courts shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for conforming the designation and impanneling of juries in substance to the laws and regulations of such State; (4) and further, shall have power, by rule or order, from time to time, to conform the same to any change in these respects which may be hereafter adopted by the Legislatures of the respective States for the State Courts."

For convenience in the endeavor to interpret and construe this act, the clauses have been marked 1, 2, 3, 4. 1. The qualifications of jurors as mental capability, residence, age, etc. The second section of the first article of the Constitution says: "All persons born in the United States and residents of this State, are hereby declared to be citizens of this State." The requisite qualifications for persons to serve as jurors in the highest courts of law of this State, as declared by its Constitution and laws, are that they be "upright and intelligent persons; that they have resided in the county for six months immediately before they are called upon to serve," as grand or petit jurors; that they are "above the age of twenty-one years and under the age of sixty years." Code sections 3841, 3858. No property qualification is required in this State for a juror, and if it is not, a mere rule of convenience for Ordinaries, Clerks and Commissioners, to select jurors from the book of the Receiver of tax returns, and it be a necessary qualification that the juror must be a tax payer—then that qualification is included in the qualification of age. (Acts of March 18, 1869, and of January 16, 1873.) To be "white" was another qualification for a juror, but this no longer exists—(State Constitution *supra*) It is unnecessary to speak here of exemptions under the State laws, from jury duty in the State courts, for the principle is that those who are exempt from serving on juries are not therefore, unless there be some statutory regulations, or perhaps usage, disqualified from doing so. The language employed by Congress in the clause of the act of 1840 is direct and positive; it is also mandatory to the Federal Courts, that jurors to serve therein shall have like qualifications and be entitled to like exemptions as those of the highest courts of law in the State where the National Court is held. Under this clause no discretion is given to the court.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 may be considered together. They provide for the designating or selecting of jurors by ballot, lot or otherwise, according to the mode of forming juries as practiced in the State, wherein the Federal Court is being held, so far as such mode may be practicable by said Courts or its officers, giving the power to said courts to make all necessary rules and regulations for conforming and adapting, the designation and impanelling of jurors in substance, to the laws and usages in force in the State at the time.

[illegible] that if a fair sampling or selection of qualified persons to serve as jurors in this court, State officers, for example a board of revenue, or the Ordinary of the county, the Superior Court Clerk, and also three Commissioners appointed by the Judge of the Superior Court, is the proper agency to act in the premises; that it, and not the National Court or its officers, is the tribunal to do the work and the agent to designate each petit juror to serve in this court from the list on the books of the receiver of tax returns. The employment of State agency to designate or select jurors for the United States Courts was not, in my opinion, contemplated by Congress in making this law. The language of the act is, that the jurors "shall be designated by ballot, lot or otherwise, according to the mode of forming juries now practiced and hereafter to be practiced therein, in so far as such mode may be practicable by the Courts of the United States or the officers thereof." Is it not the plain meaning of this that the designation or selection is to be made by the National and not the State officers? But the argument of counsel, in its tenor, indicated that, at least, if the officers of this court are to designate or select the jurors, the names should be taken from the list of tax-payers, in each county in the district, found on the Tax Receiver's books. If jurors, as the rule requires, are to be taken from the district at large, this would be virtually impracticable.

And, even if it were practicable to thus select them, I do not think the statute requires it to be done. The legal object is to select persons who possess the qualifications; it is not the mode in which this is to be accomplished that is imperative upon the court; in this matter a large discretion has been bestowed upon it by the statute itself. The act says that the court shall have the power to make all necessary rules and regulations for conforming the designation and impanelling of jurors, in substance, to the laws and usages in force in the State.

Objection to the rule was urged by counsel for the challenger, "because the rule of court under which the jury was selected and empanneled, limits the number of jurors in this district to five hundred." I have looked into this question and I find nothing in any of the laws of Congress as to what number shall be designated or selected. The acts of 1789 and 1840 apply only to the mode of selecting jurors and not to the number.

Counsel relied on the 5th section of the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, 17 Stats, 196. This section declares (in substance) that the United States Courts shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice, pleadings and modes and forms of proceeding in other than equity and admiralty causes, as they may exist in like causes in the courts of record in the State at the time of holding the United States Court therein. The act has no reference to the designating or selecting of jurors; nor, in my opinion, has it any application to the practice, pleadings or modes of proceeding in criminal cases.

The case of United States vs Wilson 5 McLean, 5 9, was read and earnestly discussed. Two questions were before the Court for decision. The first was the construction of the Act of July 23, 1813. Speaking of the first clause of the Act, Wilson jr., said: "So far as relates to the qualifications and exemptions of Federal jurors, the Courts have no discretion." And in construing other portions of the Act, which he quotes from: "and for this purpose the said Courts shall have the power to make all the necessary rules etc," to this end. The learned Judge said: "The Courts from necessity were to exercise a discretion as to the practicability of designating and empanelling jurors according to the mode prescribed for selecting juries of the highest Court of law in the State.

They have the power and the discretion to change the mode from time to time. The court may exercise the power or refrain to exercise it, as it may now deem practicable." The other question for decision was whether, where a grand jury, consisting of fifteen members, fourteen of them—the fifteenth being absent—return a true bill into court, the indictment was well found. The court held it was. But it further held, that if a grand jury has even one disqualified person on the panel, the whole jury is tainted and an indictment found by such a body would be void. And this has been the doctrine as to grand juries in England for the past four hundred years, and it prevails in this county. 2 Pick. 549; 17 Ohio—Doyle vs. The State.

Counsel also relied on Clinton vs. Englebrecht—13 Wall, 434. This case arose exclusively under a law of the Territory of Utah. The court there, acting on the theory that it was a court of the United States, issued an open *venire* to the Marshal, acting apparently on the hypothesis that it was to be governed in the selection of jurors, by the acts of Congress. Chief Justice Chase, in delivering the opinion of the court held, that the territorial court erred, both in its theory and in its action; and that the making up of the lists and all matters connected with the designation of the jurks were subject to the territorial laws.

Reliance was likewise placed by counsel for the challenger on the case of the United States vs. Woodruff—4 McLean, 105. The defendant objected to a trial, on the ground that the jurors had not been selected conformably to the act of Congress of July 30, 1840. The court, Mr. Justice McLean, in delivering the judgment, said:

"By an early rule of this court the Clerk is required to issue a *venirie facias*, commanding the Marshal to summons twenty-four persons to serve as traverse jurors. * * * By the act of, Illinois of the 3d of March, 1845, for the selection of jurors, it is made the duty of the county Commissioners to select jurors. Now this court cannot call upon the officers of the State to do this duty, but we are bound to conform, as nearly as may be, to the State practice. The venire under the above rules leaves the selection of the juries to the Marshal as his convenience shall permit. This does not, therefore, conform to the State practice. The jurisdiction of this Court extends throughout the State, consequently the jurors should be selected from the state at large, and their names should be inserted in the venire. The Court will, therefore adopt a rule requiring the Clerk and Marshal to select the jurors from the State at large, previous to each term, and to conform, in doing so, as near to the State practice as may be practicable."

The case of the United States vs. Wilson, instead of showing that the rule is not in conformity to the laws of Congress, is, to my mind, an authority which sustains its legality. The case of the United States vs. Woodruff is so directly applicable, so fully covers the whole question, and so clearly supports the rule, that no other authority need be adverted to or invoked.

The motion to quash the array is overruled.

Filed in Court the 17th of March 1873.

For the challenger—Mr. L. J. Gartrell. Peeples & Howell and Mr. B B. Hill.

For the United States Mr. Farrow, United States Attorney, Mr. Stone and Mr. Thomas, United States assistant Attorneys and Mr. Akerman.

The City Court.

This body met yesterday morning, his Honor Judge Robert Cowart presiding. A motion was heard to set aside a garnishment judgment in the case of O. H. Jones vs. C. B. Welborn. J. C. Kile being the garnishee, and was overruled. There being no business ready for trial, court adjourned until the 10th day of April next.

Justice's Court, 1234th District:

J M Morrer took out a search warrant in this court yesterday, against Isaac Collier and Octavia Floyd. The warrant was placed in the hands of the police, who succeeded in recovering about $30 50 out of the $50 which Mr Morrer alleges they took from him. They will be tried for larceny before Justice Munday to-day at 10 A. M.

Local and Business Notices.

A PARAGRAPH FOR DYSPEPTICS.—If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person, desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is anti bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

mar19-dod1wd-w1t

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BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Black or brown; at all druggists, and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5-deodly

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15,000 Cocoa Nuts at $5 00 per hundred.
50 boxes choice Messina Oranges—$5 00 to $6 00 per box.
25 boxes choice Messina Lemons—$5 50 to $7 50 per box.
50 half boxes choice new layer Raisans—$1 75 each.
50 quarter boxes choice new layer Raisans—$1 00 each.
100 drums (8 lbs.) new Figs—$1 25 each.
25 boxes (25 lbs.) new Dates—10 cents per pound.

I HAVE ALSO IN STORE:

1,500 bushels choice Tennessee Ground Peas—$1 25 per bushel.
100 barrels choice Apples—$5 50 to $6 50.
100 barrels Early Rose, Goodrich and Pink-Eye Potatoes (Eastern) $5 to $3 50 per bbl.
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AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 8 DeGive's Opera House Block, Kimball House, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano, and 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
After October 1st, 1873. [illegible]

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.

ON next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock we will sell that eight room Brick House and lot on Marietta street, opposite the Capitol, and now occupied by United States Revenue officers—lot 50x130 feet to an alley—after which we will take the Street cars and go to junction of Oak and Ivy streets where we will sell Two Fine Residences and Lots, one occupied by J. C. Alexander with five rooms—the lately occupied by Wm Goodnow, with seven rooms and large lot. This is all desirable property. Terms: 1 3 cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months—10 per cent. interest on notes. WALLACE & FOWLER,
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feb 27-dsod3w

SPECIAL.

ELLIOT & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

756 BROADWAY, Corner 9th Street, NEW YORK

ARE EXHIBITING AT

Room No. 18,

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

TO ERIN.

From the Savannah Republican.]

Merrie England is fair with her shady green lanes,
Her rich wooded lawns and her green fertile plains,
Her lovely wild flowers, her torrent and rill,
But my heart clings to Erin, my native land still.

Old Ireland, [illegible] with as witching a light
Throws the glistening tears, on the maze in the
[illegible] Highland her valleys so wild
Are dear to the heart of her wandering child.

The daughters of Scotland are beauteous to see,
Her proud sons are valiant and noble and free;
But though lovely and noble and courteous they be,
Still my heart oft dies back, beloved Erin, to thee.

Oh! give me the Irishman, gallant and bold,
Who's as free of his heart as he is of his gold;
Frank, generous and witty, and safe as a friend,
His aid to the helpless ever willing to lend.

And give me her daughters, as pure and as mild,
Far from all strife as the lone mountain child;
Their foot steps as light, and their glad hearts as free
As you bark that skims gracefully over the sea.

'Midst fair Southern scenes I've passed many glad hours,
I've culled from her soil many fresh, fragrant flowers;
The sweets and the bitters of life I have quaffed,
Have wept with the sad, with the joyous have laughed.

But whether in pleasure, or whether in pain,
My heart will return again and again
To that lovely Green Isle far away o'er the sea,
That Isle that will ever be dearest to me.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1873. T. D. D.

Powdering, Painting and Dyeing.

Face-painting derives its origin from high antiquity. It has been practiced in almost every age, and universally decried in most civilized nations, and yet it has constantly maintained its ground even to the present day. It does not appear to have been practiced by the ancient Grecian ladies. We are told that "in the dressing-room of Juno we meet with no washes for the face, no dyes for the hair, and none of the artificial embellishments since put in practice; and the goddess had no mirror, and performed the duties of her toilet with her own hands." The Roman used a variety of cosmetics, washes and wash-balls to improve the color of their faces, as well as different kinds of paints, some of which were composed of white lead, vermillion, and other pernicious ingredients, and the Roman men not only daubed their skin with paint, but rubbed it with pumice-stones to make it smooth. If we judge by their faces, many ladies of the present day are equally skilled in the use of the same accessories of the toilet. In the time of Queen Bess red and white paint were used in such quantities by fashionable ladies that several deaths occurred from their pernetrating poison. The cosmetics were considered a necessary part of the furniture of all state bed-chambers, and the most luxurious baths were used with a view to embellish the complexion. Wine was supposed from its astringent qualities to smoothen wrinkles and give a glow to the complexion. It was used daily as a bath by this "Virgin Queen of Seventy." Mary Queen of Scots bathed in milk, which has long been esteemed for its beautifying and healthful qualities when applied to the skin.

It appears that our first mother—Eve—led off the fashion for dyeing the hair, her favorite color for her tresses being navy blue, according to a Saxon artist, who has given us a representation of her in dishevelled hair reaching to her hips shaded in this color. Her example was improved by the Saxon ladies, who dyed their locks in the various tints of orange, scarlet, green and purple, and powdered them in the same brilliant hues. Queen Elizabeth's ladies exercised this art to such an extent that the substance of the hair was often changed and its growth destroyed; then the heads of the dead were stripped to make up the deficiency. Thus Shakspeare:

So are those crisped, snaky golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind,
Upon supposed fairness, often known
To be the dowry of a second head,
The skull that bred them in the sepulchre.

A gallant knight of Normany, wishing to deter his daughters from falling into any of the extravagancies of the times, thus advises them: "Wherefore, fair daughters, see that you pluck not away the hairs from your eyebrows, nor from your temples, nor from your foreheads to make them appear higher than nature has ordained; be careful also not to wash the hair of your head in anything more costly than a plain lixivium." He then tells them "that many miricles had been wrought at the Church of Our Lady of Rochmodame upon many ladies and chevaliers who had washed their hair in wine and other expensive washes to make it more glossy, and coming on pilgrimage to this church could not enter the door until they had suffered their tresses to be cut off, and these tresses were afterwards hung up in the church as memorees before the image of our Lady."

Red, the most vivid of colors, is peculiarly stimulating to the organs of vision, but a blush on the cheek does not always give pleasure or denote innocence. It is sometimes the indication of anger or pride or conscious error, as it is of modesty, nor is it the unshaking sign of health—it glows with more brilliancy in the face of the inveterate sot than in the natural complexion.

An amusing anecdote is related of a lady who piqued herself on the beauty, freshness, and pure white of her complexion attending a chemical lecture. She had not been there long when suddenly her face was observed by all present to become perfectly blue. Unconscious of the change or of the attention directed to her ghastly features she smilingly continued talking to her acquaintance, and if she remarked the wondering eyes turned towards her doubtless attributed their gaze to the fairness of which she was so vain. At length one of her companions ventured to whisper in her ear the strange and alarming alteration that had taken place, which on her making a precipitate retreat was attributed by the lecturer to its true cause—the cosmetic which she had used being affected by some salt or acid employed in his experiments had caused the marvelous transfiguration.

The baneful fashion of painting the neck and arms with white, the cheeks with red, the eyelids with black, the lips and fingers with rose-color is carried to an intemperate excess by American women whatever complexion nature has bestowed on them. Even the young and beautiful whose charms require no additional aid or ornament follow the reigning mode.

The Reported Separation Between the Marquis of Lorne and Louise.

From the Chicago Tribune.]

The marriage of the Princess Louise, the sixth child of Queen Victoria, occurred March 23, 1871, and attracted an unusual amount of comment and interest because it was one of the very few departures from the rule of reigning families that royalty must intermarry with royalty. There were urgent protests against the match among some of the legitimate royalists, but the people of England regarded the union as an evidence of growth of democracy, and celebrated it accordingly. The Marquis of Lorne was a handsome fellow of Scotch blood, robust, hearty and gallant; the Princess Louise was a young woman of the strict notions which Victoria has instilled into the minds of her daughters. It is generally believed to be a love match, and the youthful hearts of Great Britain beat with pride at a precedent which relieved the future princesses of England from the ungrateful necessity of marrying blasted, bewhiskered foreigners. It was indeed dreamed two years ago, when the Marquis of Lorne, in his Scotch plaid and pride, and the Princess, in her trailing veil and modesty, stood before the altar, that even the breath of scandal could touch the young people so auspiciously united. The report which tells of the separation gives incompatibility of temper as the cause. It is a term of very general meaning.

In the absence of any more specific reason, it may not be out of place to allude to a singular if not significant circumstance. The Victoria family has been wonderfully prolific. The Queen herself had borne nine children when her husband died. Victoria Adelaide, the Princess Royal, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia, has already had eight children. The Prince of Wales, who married the beautiful Alexandria of Denmark, in 1868, is the father of seven children by his wife. The Princess Alice, who married Prince William of Hesse, in 1862, has had five children. Princess Helena Augusta, who was united to the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein in 1866, has already presented princess lead with three children.

Here are five marriages in the family which have had an offspring of thirty-three, while the parents are still young, and in each case a child has been born within a year of married life. It is therefore noticeable that the union of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, which occurred two years ago, should have failed to produce an heir. Whether or not this circumstance has anything to do with the reported incompatibility, and the departure of the Marquis to foreign lands, and the censored retirement of the Princess to religious retreat, must naturally be a matter of mere conjecture.

☞ Stealing in Washington is unconstitutional; except through the regular lobby and Congressional channels. Even Pomeroy wouldn't take Wilson's watch.—*Hartford Courant.*

FRED POWLE & LITTLE, AND OTTEN.—It is a very careless method of feeding fowls which we see so often adopted, where the grain is thrown down in great heaps on the ground or floor. It is not wasteful, but injurious to the fowls because they get over fed, and it is in an important respect contrary to their habits. For their nature is to "scratch." Watch the old hen with a brood when she is just let out of the coop. She hardly stirs from the spot, but as soon as she realizes her freedom, down go her claws into the soil, and afterwards, whenever you see her, she is at it.

Always feed, then, no more than can be eaten at once, and take care that this is so scattered amongst some light rubbish, that they may have the luxury of scratching for it. If feed is buried in fresh earth, then get, with their mouthfuls of grain, something of use to their peculiar digestive organs. Grain, however, should not be allowed to come in contact with the filthy tainted soil too often found in the poultry-yard.—*The Poultry World.*

THE BIGGEST BOOK IN THE WORLD—The biggest, and perhaps the oldest, book which has ever been constructed, is just now in process of building in Paris. It is the book which contain the names of those inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have now formerly proclaimed their wish to remain French subjects. The book will possess a certain historical, or at least genealogical, interest. The list is said to comprise 380,000 names. The Patric states that 125 compositors have been employed on the work during the last three month, that it is being printed on seven presses, and that it will form a volume of 13,163 pages.

☞ The India-rubber trade of the United States has grown rapidly during the past ten years, and is controlled by New York and Boston merchants. The imports at New York in 1872 amounted to 11,860,929 pounds, against 9,000,000 pounds in 1871, and 8,500,000 pounds in 1860. The imports at Boston were also large last year. Para and Central American rubber is the most extensively used for manufacturing purposes, constituting nearly nine-tenths of the whole quantity of rubber imported annually.—*Ledger.*

☞ This odd advertisement is from an English newspaper: "My husband is out on a strike. He prefers that to work. He ain't of any use to me. I must work to keep the children and myself. His ten shillings goes in beer. I'll swap him while he's on a strike for a sewing machine."

Reading Notices.

SORE Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious and pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of this disease, and give almost instant relief.

mar11—c3t-tues-thurs-sat

THE Gales of Araby are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid.

mar11—d1w&w1t

To have elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, etc., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it. It is a pure Baking Powder.

mar11—feod1w

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTOYANT is prepared by a physician of twenty-five years practice and is a compound of rare excellence.

mar11—d1w&w1t.

THE effect of Simmons' Regulator on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.

mar11—feod1w&w1t

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.

oct9—d1y

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.

feb26— dec25-dbody

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 33, Capitol building. mar 9-d1y

THOMAS W. LATHAN, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.

jan5-d3m

HENRY JACKSON, Supreme Court Reporter. MARSHALL J. CLARKE.

JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1-d1m

JESSE S. THARNER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d12

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov19—d18m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections.

sept18—d1y

H. S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Atlanta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether, Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts in Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. ST, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Court for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. sept7-1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. sept17—d1y

RICHAT LOUNDES. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LOUNDES & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in South west Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july23—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Hilbert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. sept2-d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fayetteville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Fayette, Clayton, Coweta, Campbell and Fulton, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business in counties not mentioned above. Will attend personally to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also prosecute claims by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march2—d1y

JOHN D. PYLE, Atlanta, Georgia, Attorney at Law, Jefferson, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.

Parties owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a properly platted Real Estate Agent.

jan11—d3w3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Provision Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders prompt ly filled. nov21—d1mos.

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DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. sept18—d1y

DR. R. C. SELLERS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. sept—d1y

THE TRAMMELL HOUSE,

GAINESVILLE, GA.,

J. G. TRAMMELL & SON,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they now have, situated in the most healthful part of the city, a house of the same kind and capacity as that formerly kept by them in Atlanta, where they will be pleased to see all who may favor them with a call. Their table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and their charges will be reasonable. Persons on their way to or from the mountains will find both the table and furniture of the Trammell House first-class. A good Livery Stable is connected to the House, where any description of vehicle can be procured, with good teams and careful drivers. sept3-d1y

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Wholesale Druggists,

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WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines

CHEMICALS,

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Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and Prices as Low,

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Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.

dec12—d1f

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THE GREAT GREEN FORAGE PLANT,

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☞ Sunflower Seed wanted. mar. 9-d1w

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$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the **Third Grand Gift Concert**, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributee by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift				$100,000
"	"	"		50,000
"	"	"		25,000
"	"	"		20,000
"	"	"		10,000
"	"	"		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of		$1,000	each	24,000
50 "	"	500	"	25,000
80 "	"	400	"	32,000
100 "	"	300	"	30,000
150 "	"	200	"	30,000
590 "	"	100	"	59,000
9,000 "	"	10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash				$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS only, will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2 50. Eleven whole tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders. Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this GRAND GIFT WEALTH, or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished free of cost to any who apply. The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications, pertaining to the Gift Concert, should be addressed.

E. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec. Public Library of Kentucky.
FARMERS & DROVER'S BANK, Treasurer.

As the time for the Concert is close at hand, (April 8th,) parties wanting tickets should send in their orders IMMEDIATELY if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the Drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.,
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PHILLIPS & CREW, } Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
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jan15-d1f&weow-apr8

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THE GREAT MASTER OF PAIN. WILL cure Toothache in one minute, Headache in five minutes, Earache in twenty minutes, and Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sore Throat.

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1878.

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Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

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worthless imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

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Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc.

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For certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful success.

Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—Indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles is sure to follow. Here are to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician, (and by nature a Christian,) discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and GENERAL DEBILITY, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting humanity, he will send the receipt, containing full directions for making this remedy, free on receipt of 2 stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate—Night Sweats, Feverishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failing of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Stop Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting Away of the Muscles. Address,

CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.,
feb5— aug4-d2eow

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarksville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to E. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,620 feet above the level of the sea. (Athens, 650. For pure air, pure water and good health, cannot be surpassed in upper Georgia.

feb9-f3m. ED. W. HOLLAND.

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. MCAFEE.

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up stairs jan29-d1f

Wayside House.

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. Same will be taken for the day or week. Comfortable by A. J. HEALAN & LADY.

feb20—d1f

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8:30 o'clock,	A. M
Leave Atlanta	8:30	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:40	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8:15	P. M
Leave Atlanta	8:15	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:20	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	7:00	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00	A. M
Arrive Stone Mountain	7	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:25	A. M
Leaves Macon	7:35	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:35	P. M
Arrives at Macon	7:45	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	8:30	P. M
Leaves Macon	10:30	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00	A. M
Arrives at Macon	6:30	P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:10	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	2:44	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:30	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 35	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	5:30	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	1:00	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Chattanooga	5 45	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45	P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4:30	P. M
Arrives at Dalton	8:35	A. M
Leaves Dalton	12:30	M
Arrives in Atlanta	9:30	A. M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:30	A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:45	A. M.
Leave Kingston	11:30	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:15	A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:15	P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:33	P. M.
Leave Kingston	12:00	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:33	A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave	Atlanta	8:30 A M	8:10	P M
Arrive	Chattanooga	4:28 P M	3:44	A M
Arrive	Nashville	12:45 A M	1:00	P M
Arrive	McKenzie	8:30 A M	8:30	P M
Arrive	Memphis	2:10 P M	2:35	A M
Arrive	Little Rock		12:30	P M
Arrive	Union City	10:30 A M	10:20	P M
Arrive	Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m	d t
Arrive	St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	9:05 P M	11:2)	A M
Arrive	St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11:50 P M	12:50	P M

ALBERT R. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00	P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45	P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00	A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47	A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1 15	A M
Arrives at West-Point	5 40	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	1 00	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 00	A. M
Arrive at West-Point	11 47	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	3 25	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50	P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45	A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00	P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31	P M

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 50	A. M
Arrive at Montgomery	6 35	P. M
Leave Atlanta	8 00	P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	8 00	A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 40	P. M
Arrive at Mobile	7 30	A M
Leave Montgomery	8 00	A. M
Arrive at Mobile	5 35	P. M
Leave Mobile	9 30	A M
Arrive at New Orleans	2 35	P. M
Leave Mobile	5 45	P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	1 50	P. M

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala. Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe Louisiana, J